FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HAXHI LLESHI RECEIVES AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR

AU081910 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Norbert Linhart, newly-appointed amabassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials.

Also present at the reception were Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MARTYRS DAY COMMEMORATED IN TIRANA 5 MAY

AU051922 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 May 82

[Summary] A ceremony was held this morning at the Martyrs Cemetery in Tirana to pay homage to those who fell in the National Liberation War. In addition to relatives of martyrs, workers, cooperativists, servicemen and representatives of mass organizations, the ceremony was also attended by state and party leaders, who met with relatives of martyrs. Wreaths were laid in the name of the AWP Central Committee by Muho Asllani and Gafur Cuci; in the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly by Spiro Koleka and Xhafer Spahiu; and in the name of the Council of Ministers by Pali Miska and Rrapo Dervishi. Wreaths were also laid in the name of various mass organizations, the Ministry of People's Defense and the Tirana District Party Committee and People's Council Executive Committee.

During the day, members of the AWP Central Committee Politburo paid visits to the families of war martyrs in Tirana. Similar ceremonies were also held in the districts.

ATA CITES SFRY SOURCES ON UNEMPLOYMENT

AU081332 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Tirana, 8 May (ATA) -- At the present very complicated situation of the economic activity in Yugoslavia, the problem of employment is considered as one of the most serious, says a report by the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, which also admits that the conditions of employment in the coming years are more difficult than before. In the total number of those who seek for jobs and which amounts to 800,000 people, the report by the said news agency points out, about two-thirds are youngsters. Many of them have been waiting for a job several years now and most of them do not see even in the near future any real chance to find a job. The knowledge and profession they have gained remain a "dead capital." Their juvenile energies gradually wither away, they lose confidence in themsevles and in their knowledge, feel themselves as being an excess and something useless, TANJUG admits and stresses that the indignation and dissatisfaction among the ranks of youngsters are increasing.

The official statistics, frequently reported by the Yugoslav news agency and press, clearly speak of the constant increase of unemployment in Yugoslavia and the gloomy prospects of the youth in particular. At the beginning of this year, there were 12 thousand unemployed specialists in Serbia who have received diplomas. Their number will double till 1985. In Belgrade alone there were more than 66,000 unemployed in March and youngsters who seek for job for the first time consituted almost half of them. Among the unemployed there are 7,000 people with higher education and 25,000 others with secondary vocational education. In Croatia the number of the unemployed in the end of January amounted nearly to 83,500 people and TANJUG admits that "qualified youngsters, particularly the women constitute the majority of them." In Macedonia, the number of individuals who seek for job surpasses the 130,000 people.

SOFIA RADIO ON REAGAN'S ILLINOIS SPEECH

AU101844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Ronald Reagan, U.S. President, has delivered a speech in Eureka, Illinois, devoted to foreign policy questions and, in particular, to issues pertaining to nuclear weapons. President Reagan made it clear that official Washington considers the SALT project as dead and buried.

Reagan put forward a number of ideas which confirm the aspiration of the U.S. administration to one-sided superiority and to the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union.

President Reagan's speech stirred wide reaction among political observers. Edmund Muskie, former secretary of state, stressed that Reagan's proposal is unrealistic and called on the White House to take practical steps for a limitation of nuclear armament. Senator Edward Kennedy declared that the President's goal, hidden behind his eloquence, actually means that Reagan's proposal will allow the United States to build MX missiles and B-1 bombers, as well as new generations of nuclear weapons. Americans who are concerned about peace, however, do not strive for such achievements, they wish for a true arms control, the senator pointed out.

Reagan's latest initiative in the field of arms control is obviously trying to neutralize the movement against the nuclear danger which is spreading throughout the world and to neutralize the intensification of anti-American feelings in western Europe on the eve of the U.S. President's forthcoming visit. Rear Admiral of the Reserve (Laroque), director of the information center on military questions, pointed out.

PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR CLOSES

AU091948 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Plovdiv, 9 May (BTA) -- The deals struck by the Bulgarian foreign trade companies and their foreign counterparts at this year's spring Plovdiv fair for consumer goods exceed 600 million foreign currency level. Compared to last year, this is a considerable improvement over the 450 million foreign currency leva mark.

Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber for Trade and Industry, said before a BTA reporter after the closing of the fair today: "We can be satisfied with the results achieved. The increased interest on the part of the foreign companies, the amounts of the deals struck, the scores of business talks, as well as the international symposia have proved the timeliness of creating a spring fair. All this corroborates its vitality."

More than 1200 organizations and companies exhibited at this year's spring consumer goods fair in Plovdiv, which is twice as many as last year. There have been exhibitors from 48 countries and 7 of them participated for the first time.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber for Trade and Industry noted that this year's spring fair (second in succession) is one of the specially necessary factors, called to expand international cooperation, to consolidate the process of detente. He stressed that the fair has shown how deep are the roots of relations created in the years of detente. According to him the activity of the businessmen proves the unwillingness of the broad business circles to be deprived of the positive changes during that period.

Mr Petur Rusev said that 97 Bulgarian economic organizations have manifested a qualitative advancement in the manufacture of consumer goods and have increased the [word indistinct] possibilities of the country. Two-thirds of the 37,000 items exhibited at the fair by Bulgaria were new products, marking the trends in translating industrially the Bulgarian and the foreign leading knowhow.

For the first time this year a joint pavilion of Bulgarian and foreign producers was organized, showing their achievements in the sphere of knitwear, shoes and leather goods. In the future this initiative is expected to extend to other branches. Thus it will be most convenient to compare the Bulgarian products with those of the most advanced states and to see the achievements and the shortcomings.

The biggest deal at the spring fair was struck with the Soviet Union. It is to the tune of 290 million foreign currency leva for export of Bulgarian alcoholic drinks. Many contracts have been concluded with the socialist, the developing and the developed capitalist countries.

Industrial joint production and setting of joint ventures have been discussed with the representatives of a number of leading firms in the manufacture of consumer goods in the world.

TRADE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SPAIN

AU061924 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 6 May (BTA) -- For the last 5 years the trade between Bulgaria and Spain tripled. Last year it amounted to 60 million dollars. On the Spanish part there is a wish for expanding bilateral economic cooperation. Today Mr (Augustin Hidalgo de Quitana) Spain's state secretary of trade, reaffirmed this. He is on a visit to Bulgaria in connection with the 4th session of the Bulgarian-Spanish trade, economic, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation commission.

The guest who is also a chairman of the Spanish part of the commission said that during the session the possibilities for activating the relations of the two countries' firms were discussed. The aim is to diversify the trade, to take the way to the materialization of joint projects in third countries -- the joint entrance on the markets of the Arab states, in northern Africa and the Middle East. Mr (Agustin Hidalgo de Quintana) pointed to the fields in which such a cooperation is possible -- electronics, civil housing construction, infrastructure, etc. He stressed the necessity of increasing the trade of traditional goods. The Spanish party proposed financial facilities for Bulgaria. "The Bulgarian-Spanish trade and economic cooperation has a future. Bilateral relations must be expanded, he said.

Mr Georgi Pirinski, Bulgaria's deputy-minister of foreign trade, co-chairman of the commission, said that the work of the session can be esteemed as an example for the constructiveness and efficiency. He said that the friendly atmosphere during the talks is in accordance with the policy pursued by the two countries which is aimed at establishing security in Europe.

The guest maintained that bilateral trade in the forthcoming years may amount to 200 million dollars.

Mr Georgi Pirinski and Mr (Agustin Hidalgo de Quintana) signed a protocol on the work of the 4th session.

TANCHEV-LED AGRARIAN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR

AU102010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The Bulgarian National Agrarian Union delegation headed by Comrade Tanchev which had attended the 11th Congress of the German Democratic Peasants Party at the invitation of the party's leadership returned to Sofia today.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH JAPANESE HELD

AU101510 Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 10 May (BTA) -- The seventh session of the Bulgarian-Japanese Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee was held here. Under the guidance of the committee's co-chairmen -- Mr Nacho Papazov of the Bulgarian side and Mr (Hiroki Imasato) of the Japanese one -- a thorough analysis of the results of the cooperation after the 6th session was made. It was found that the committee is fulfilling its chief aim -- to direct the contacts between the Bulgarian economic organizations and the Japanese firms towards applied and oriented techno-scientific cooperation. The possibilities for economic, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation, untapped so far, have been applied for two years now. "Such are the joint developments of the engineering projects, the setting up of economic organizations, joint entering of third countries."

Despite the positive results achieved by the joint work in the robot making, the energetics, the tobacco and food and the light industry, the techno-scientific cooperation is far below the two countries' possibilities.

This is why during the session concrete ways for further developing the trade and economic relations and of the techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan will be searched.

Bozhinov Receives Co-Chairman

AU101512 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 10 May (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Bozhinov, first deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers received Mr (Hiroki Imasato), co-chairman of the Bulgarian-Japanese Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee.

During the friendly talk they had a review of the Bulgarian-Japanese cooperation in a number of spheres was made by stressing the necessity of its further extending.

Common was the view that despite in the mechanical engineering, electronics and metallurgy, new joint forms and ventures in other economic branches should be set up. [sentence as received]

At the meeting high assessment was given to Bulgaria's contribution to the development of the reciprocally beneficial cooperation.

IRAQI AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEETS LUKANOV

AU072006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received 'Amir Mahdi, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform of the Republic of Iraq, who is chairman of the Iraqi side of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Bulgaria and Iraq.

The economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries was assessed during the talk. Ideas were discussed in connection with expanding contacts in agriculture and all other economic sectors.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH SYRIA SIGNED 7 MAY

AU071946 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 7 May (BTA) -- Implementing the cultural agreement signed in 1962 between Syria and Bulgaria, today a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries in the 1982-1984 period was signed in Sofia.

The new document will raise on a higher level the relations of the two countries in the spheres of science and culture. It provides for a deepening and expansion of the relations in the sphere of education and also of the relations between the creative unions and the cultural institutes, the organization of days of culture and other cultural events.

ZHIVKOV VISITS MIKHAYLOVGRAD OKRUG 5 MAY

AU051934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 May 82

[Summary] Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited Mikhaylovgrad Okrug today. He was cordially welcomed by local leaders and by thousands of working people. Comrade Todor Zhivkov met members of the okrug BCP committee bureau and of the local people's council executive committee.

Comrade Zhivkov attended the ninth accountability election conference of the local Fatherland Front organization. "During the conference, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered an address. He expressed his high appreciation for the conference and for the work accomplished by the organization during the period under review. Comrade Zhivkov pointed out that now, in the stage of building a developed socialist society, the role of the largest mass organization -- the Fatherland Front -- is greatly being enhanced. The Fatherland Front must actively contribute to accomplishing a drastic change for the better toward economic intensification. This can be done with the help of conurbation systems, whose work should become more effective. This is where the vitally important problems of the population are being solved. This work will be more successful if the work of the local public organs and of the local Fatherland Front organizations becomes more active. Our first party and state leader pointed out the important place of the Fatherland Front in the struggle for the education of ideologically well-tempered, socially active individuals who will have a lofty sense of responsibility as regards their duties toward society. Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelt on certain international issues."

In full unanimity Comrade Todor Zhivkov was elected delegate to the forthcoming Ninth Fatherland Front Congress. The local Fatherland Front committee held a plenum at which Stoyka Boneva was reelected chairman of the committee.

COMMENTATORS VIEW REAGAN-DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

Viliam Roth Interview

LD102134 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 10 May 82

[Interview granted by Bratislava Radio foreign political commentator Viliam Roth to correspondent Bohuslav (Goetzi) on 10 May -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] We have already carried reports in our previous news bulletins about President Reagan's 9 May speech, a speech which Washington is trying to pass off as a new American disarmament initiative. Why is this not so?

[Answer] First of all I will recapitulate what the American President has in effect proposed to the Soviet Union. Reagan proposed a two-stage limitation of strategic offensive weapons by both sides. In the first phase, the number of both countries' existing atomic warheads would be reduced by at least one-third to equal ceilings and no more than one-half of the reduced number of warheads would be land-based. In the second stage an equal ceiling would be achieved of other strategic nuclear forces which Reagan however did not specify further. During both these stages the United States is demanding verification.

[Question] This could mean that President Reagan is reacting to public concern over the stagnation of Soviet-American disarmament talks.

[Answer] Yes, but he has not reacted at all to Soviet proposals. One cannot forgive that he is replacing, for instance, the ratification of the carefully balanced SALT II treaty with his own proposals. His proposals negate the provisions of the SALT II treaty and try to preserve in one way or another a potential capacity of military superiority for the United States.

[Question] But why? The mere fact that Reagan has also formulated a disarmament proposal will be presented by the Western press as a remarkable event.

[Answer] It is because Reagan continues to ignore the existence of the nuclear potential of Great Britain and France. Reagan leaves aside, as if it literally did not exist, the plan for the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe. These missiles can destroy targets on Soviet territory, and can therefore be considered strategic.

[Question] The reports on Reagan's speech state that the American President also introduced his five-point program on the future attitude toward the Soviet Union which he wants to present to his West European allies during his visit in June.

[Answer] I would describe this program as an ultimatum from the viewpoint of the Soviet Union and its continuing interest in good relations with the United States. In the program -- as far as the military balance is concerned, for this is the first point of that program -- Reagan has announced an increased American military effort, or rather armament, and also demands the acceleration of such effort on the part of West European allies.

The the second point, described by Reagan as economic security, he declared categorically that the Soviet economy must not be supported. He previously talked about curbs on the export of technology and about the alleged energy dependence of the West on the East.

In the third point -- if we are to adhere to the sequence of Reagan's intentions to permanently commit Western Europe to anti-Soviet policy -- Reagan wants to achieve an alleged regional stability by telling the Soviet Union where it may and where it may not maintain its existing alliances, including Poland, Cuba and Afghanistan.

As far as disarmament is concerned -- which is in sequence the fourth point of Reagan's so-called program for the West's relationship toward the Soviet Union -- although the American President acknowledged that the Soviet Union wants to prevent a nuclear war he accused the Soviets of an intention to allegedly augment their own military strength at the price of the United States curbing its own defense program. Here I intentionally quoted Reagan who continues to call the U.S. feverish arms buildup a defense program.

Finally in the fifth point Reagan once again professes himself to be in favor of the idea of a dialogue with the Soviet Union. Although Reagan once again promises an agreement, he further says -- and I quote -- "on the basis of the principles I have enunciated." It is clear that Reagan has made an ultimatum by formulating prerequisites to good bilateral relations.

[Goetzi] Thank you for visiting our studio. I think that the American President this time, too, merely attempted to multiply the series of well-known, unnecessary and unsuccessful attempts to enforce hegemony in international relations supported by stepped up militarization. This was also confirmed by Edmund Muskie, the former secretary of state, who voiced his concern lest Reagan's intention is to sidetrack the arms limitation talks while the United States continues to strengthen its nuclear arsenal. Similarly, Sam Nunn, a Democratic senator, recalled that the drafting of the SALT II treaty took 6 years to complete, adding that Reagan should seriously consider its adoption.

TV Commentary

LD102300 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech 1955 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] [Announcer] The speech delivered yesterday by President Ronald Reagan in the town of Eureka, in the State of Illinois, immediately evoked many reservations in the United States. According to today's press, although Reagan announced his willingness to start talks with the USSR about the strategic nuclear arms limitation, he at the same time confirmed that the United States will continue its rearmaments program. Moreover, the President let it be known that he would like to have talks with the USSR in principle from the position of strength, and demanded that the West European NATO states support his idea. So, these are the first impressions of the President's speech. I asked Jiri Jambor for a more detailed assessment:

[Begin recording] Yesterday's speech by President Reagan must have evoked serious concern for every sober-thinking international observer. Simply because President Reagan -- after long months of stalling -- finally suggested talks with the USSR about strategic arms limitation. That, under normal circumstances, could have been assessed as a positive step, despite the fact that it had been virtually pressed upon the White House by growing world and U.S. public opposition against the threat of a new, dangerous escalation of nuclear armaments whose aim it is -- according to the original intentions of Reagan's government -- to upset the standing strategic balance in the world in favor of the United States.

However, serious concern must arise from the contents of yesterday's proposals by President Reagan, namely that U.S. aims in this sphere have not changed. The only difference is that, under the cover of harmony over these talks, U.S. policy strives for the same thing. Concisely speaking, what is involved is that the proposals made by President Reagan unevenly limit the Soviet strategic potential, while leaving the U.S. potential virtually unchanged. And it is not at all by chance that, several hours after President Reagan's speech, sober voices resounded in the U.S. Senate stating the President cannot be serious, for what he is proposing cannot be acceptable to the USSR.

The Pentagon's planners simply suppose that by putting forward proposals of this sort to the USSR they will be rid of pressure from the world public, and that on the contrary, the blame will be placed on Moscow. However, this is a naive idea.

They forget that these talks, however complicated and expert, are in fact taking place in front of the eyes of the world public. And the assessment of the U.S. senators, passed several hours following President Reagan's speech, will, no doubt, dawn upon everybody else -- that is, those who deal with these questions, and of course, the world public.

Therefore, one can only hope that all this, taken together, will, in the end, force the U.S. political leaders to cease maneuvering in such a naive and transparent way and to embark on genuinely serious talks about these vital issues, vital for the whole world, including the United States. As is known, the USSR is and always will be ready for such talks. [end recording]

SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER MARCHUK ARRIVES 10 MAY

LD102322 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Prague, 10 May (CTK) -- Soviet Deputy Premier and Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk arrived here Monday for an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Premier Lubimor Strougal.

BILAK HEADS DELEGATION ON AFRICAN, PDRY TOUR

LD102330 Prague CTK in English 1736 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Prague, 10 May (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, left here Monday for a tour of the Mozambique People's Republic, Zambian Republic, Angolan People's Republic and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation has been invited by the Mozambique Frelimo Party, Zambian United Party of National Independence, Angolan MPLS [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labour and the Yemen Socialist Party.

KAREL HOFFMANN MEETS WITH PZPR'S SIWAK 10 MAY

LD102340 Prague CTK in English 1917 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Prague, 10 May (CTK) -- Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, met here Monday with Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, and Eugenieusz Mielnicky, chairman of the Commission for Cooperation of the Branch Trade Unions, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

They exchanged opinions on the situation in the two countries and reviewed possibilities of cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Polish working people.

PZPR'S MESSNER DISCUSSES POLISH ECONOMY

LD110910 Prague CTK in English 0815 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Prague, 11 May (CTK) -- We must carry out the economic reform in Poland while having constantly in mind the dangerous destructive attempts of extremists in Solidarity who wanted to misuse the reform for paralyzing the national economy, a leading Polish official has told special correspondent of RUDE PRAVO.

Zbigniew Messner, Polish United Workers Party Politburo member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice especially pointed out that the Polish national economy can no longer be run by the methods which led it to a crisis. It is a question of changing the forms and methods of enterprise management, changing prices, etc. On no account may the basic principles of the socialist economy, such as central planning, the leading role of the party in the economy, and others, be disrupted. The leading role of the party must not be weakened, but strengthened.

The Polish official spoke in favour of cooperation with the socialist countries. "We aim at closer cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance than in the 1970's," he stated.

Zbigniew Messner added that many enterprises in the Katowice voivodship are already increasing production. "Such a rate of production as needed by the Polish national economy was not achieved in the first quarter of this year, but a comparison with 1981 shows an increase in labour productivity and an improvement in the range of goods."

He noted that the overwhelming majority of people in the Katowice voivodship are closely linked with the socialist development in Poland, and this is why miners, metallurgical workers and those employed in other branches of the national economy do not spare effort to improve the situation in the Polish economy. If the plan was not fulfilled somewhere, then it was due to lack of raw materials. However, there is no lack of endeavour to help solve problems. This shows that despite the sharp propaganda of the enemies of socialism the working class in the Katowice Voivodship did not let themselves be led off the road of building the socialist society.

In conclusion the Polish representative said: "We strongly felt the friendship of the Czechoslovak comrades in the difficult period of the onslaught of the counterrevolutionary forces. They were helping us morally as well as materially. We made use of their experiences from overcoming the aftermath of the counterrevolution in 1968."

MINARIK CRITICIZES POLISH CHURCH ROLE IN UNREST

AU101318 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 May 82 p 7

[Pavol Minarik article in column "Word on Events": "Hatred and Blindness"]

[Text] The recent political provocations, organized by antisocialist forces in several cities of the Polish People's Republic, were yet another form of attack on the Polish state. They showed that the country is still in danger from the side of counterrevolutionary forces. Provocateurs and authors of these disturbances demonstrated -- not for the first time of late -- that political hatred and enmity toward socialism has totally blinded them and is driving them to trampling underfoot everything that is in the interest of Poland and the entire society.

The irony of it all is (or, perhaps, this is precisely typical of the reactionary forces) that this is happening at the time when the Polish Sejm has approved a draft declaration on national accord and the Military Council of National Salvation has rescinded some restrictions arising from the state of emergency. However, the antisocialist forces in Poland are interpreting the state's demonstration of good will in their own way, because they plotted their provocations immediately following the rescission of a part of the state of emergency measures. The course of the provocations showed they were planned beforehand. Their objective was to evoke extensive unrest, discredit the party and state leadership and try to restore the situation that existed before 13 December 1981.

The enmity and aggressiveness of the antisocialist forces concentrated in the first place on the May Day celebrations. They destroyed festive decorations, particularly red banners and slogans, which they tore down and burned. In several shops in the center of Warsaw they smashed shopwindows and windows. In the old part of the city they tried to build barricades, set cars afire, demolished and pilfered shops.

The Polish Radio reported that similar disturbances also occurred in some cities on the country's northern coast. In Szczecin, groups of adventurers attacked and set fire to a hotel, injured several members of the public security corps and built barricades. In Gdansk they attacked the building of the voivodship administration of the public security corps and an enraged mob tried to control the center of the city. In Gdynia and Elblag, demonstrators shouted antistate slogans and tore down red and Polish flags. Similar unrest and disturbances were also reported from other cities.

According to Polish sources, typical of all these antisocialist attacks was the misuse of national symbols and the frequent congregation of aggressive mobs in church-owned facilities.

At the Tuesday session of the Military Council of National Salvation, Gen Czeslaw Kisczak, minister of interior of the Polish People's Republic, spoke about some details of these disturbances. He stressed that public order has been restored and this will always be the case when someone in Poland tries to organize street unrest or other hostile disturbances. No one must succumb to the illusion that he will hold similar performances in Poland. The minister of interior informed the session that the rioters were most aggressive in the capital, where they injured 51 members of the Public Security Corps. The Public Security Corps apprehended 271 in Warsaw, and in the country as a whole 1,372 most aggressive participants in the antistate provocations. All will be called to account before the appropriate agencies.

The regulations and prerogatives of the state of emergency make it possible to employ certain stricter measures in the interest of public order and prevention. The Polish state agencies justifiably made use of them. In some voivodships they again imposed a curfew, interrupted telephone communications, suspended sports and cultural events, banned the use of motor vehicles, and so forth.

The situation that has arisen in Poland, the roots of which are in the past, confirms that the process of normalization has become a thorn in the flesh of internal and external reactionary forces, which in their hatred of socialism even make use of people who fail to see their real aims. The Polish Episcopate has been particularly helpful to the reactionary forces by convoking special masses at which it calls for prayers for lifting the state of emergency, for releasing those interned, for amnesty for persons sentenced for punishable offenses and so forth. From pulpits, Catholic clergymen are pressing for the restoration of "Solidarity's" activity without even as much as hinting at the dangerous nature of its leaders' destructive and hostile activity, which drove Poland to the brink of an abyss.

The role played in the present situation in Poland by the Catholic Church is full of contradiction, to say the least. Its representatives are on the one hand declaring support for the Military Council, but on other hand they have not missed a single opportunity to stir up antistate and antisocialist sentiments among the believers. The path they have chosen can in no way contribute to the normalization of life and to national accord, which responsible people in Poland currently strive to achieve.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON APPROVED LAW OF SEA DRAFT

AU071243 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 82 p 7

[Jozef Janto commentary: "Fault of Those Greedy of Profit"]

[Text] As is known, the recent 11th session of the third UN Law of the Sea Conference approved in its conclusion the draft text of a new agreement on solving the main problems of the world seas, especially the extraction of raw materials from the seabed. For several years more than 150 UN member countries have been working on this draft convention. Finally, at last year's 10th session, the delegations of socialist, developing and capitalist countries were able to note that they had prepared a good basis for a successful conclusion of many years work.

The draft convention (it consists of about 500 articles) contained compromise solutions of the main problems, and all that remained to be done was to give the final touch to the wording of the individual provisions. The draft provided for the solution of complex problems concerning coastal waters, international straits, the 200-mile economic zone, continental shelves and the seabed outside the borders of such shelves. Besides establishing stable conditions for the development of sea navigation, fishing and the extraction of raw materials from the seabed, it also formulated the urgency of the struggle against sea pollution and so forth.

When everything was virtually clear, the United States (to be more accurate, the new White House administration) came up with more than 40 amendments which it wanted to smuggle into the convention. Their main aim was to ensure the right for American supranational monopolies to engage in uncontrollable extraction of raw materials -- copper, nickel, cobalt, managenese -- from the seabed. The White House did not even bother to wait for the convention's approval and, using the channels of the U.S. Congress, unilaterally approved a bill allowing private American companies to exploit resources from the seabed.

This cynical approach naturally called forth great indignation all over the world. With this stubborn act, Washington unscrupulously swept off the table the results of many years of efforts by the majority of states. The new draft of the convention's text that has just been approved contains, indeed, some additional important provisions -- for example about the right of landlocked states to have access to the sea, which is the culmination of their efforts of more than 50 years to have this right recognized -- but the amendments adopted as a result of U.S. pressure favor only the main capitalist countries. In spite of this, the United States voted against the convention's approval. It finds even that which it usurped to be too little, though some delegations yielded to its pressure only to prevent the work on the convention from going completely to waste.

Yet this discriminates against many states on the world seas, S. Kozyrev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, noted on that occasion. That is why the Soviet Union abstained in the voting. However, guilty of the foiled joint work and its results are those greedy of profit -- American supranational monopolies and those striving to assert their interests in international relations.

HUSAK ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101151 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 82 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "The Order of the Day by the President of the Republic"]

[Text] Prague, 7 May (CTK) -- The CSSR president's Order of the Day on the 37th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army:

Comrade members of the CSSR Armed Forces!

A total of 37 years have passed since the glorious days of May 1945 when the uprising of the Czech people marked the culmination of the Czechs' and Slovaks' 6 years of struggle against the fascist occupiers. With its mighty Prague operation, the Soviet army completed the liberation of Czechoslovakia and victoriously ended World War II in Europe. Owing to the leading role of the workers class, which was guided by the CPCZ in the national liberation struggle and in the national and democratic revolution, the Czechoslovak Republic was restored on new, people's democratic principles. The path to socialism was opened for our nations.

The Czechoslovak people will never forget the fraternal assistance rendered by the Soviet Union in the struggle for freedom and independence; they will never forget the immense sacrifices of our liberator, the glorious Soviet army. Respect and love for the Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers and partisans who, in the struggle against their common enemy sealed with blood the indestructible Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, will always remain in their hearts. Our sincere gratitude is due to all those who contributed to our national and social liberation.

Our socialist present is convincing proof of the correctness of the path on which the working people embarked after the liberation under the CPCZ's leadership. Workers, cooperative farmers and the socialist intelligentsia, all segments of the national front, actively support its policy, whose aim is peace and the well-being and multifaceted development of the working man. They demonstrate this with their creative implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and Central Committee sessions and with their assiduous work in fulfilling the tasks of the second year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The members of the Armed Forces, too, are responsibly fulfilling the tasks of combat and political training, developing fraternal ties with the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, maintaining high political vigilance and improving their combat readiness and all-round preparedness to defend the socialist homeland.

The CSSR is now a firm and advanced state in all respects and a happy home for the working people of both fraternal nations and other nationalities. Its security is reliably safeguarded by the inseparable friendship and firm bonds of alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, born in the joint struggle against fascism and constantly strengthened in the years of building socialism.

The endeavor of our entire society is oriented toward carrying on the hitherto successful construction of the new social system by fulfilling the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress aimed at further building an advanced socialist society and ensuring its reliable defense. The fulfillment of these tasks under the present conditions places on the entire society qualitatively new requirements. It is essential that we make a better use than heretofore of the advantages of socialism, that every individual and collective raise the quality and effectiveness of their work, that we dynamically develop the production assets, improve social relations, develop the socialist political system and more effectively shape the citizens' socialist awareness.

In a situation in which the most reactionary circles of the United States and their NATO allies openly attack the policy of peaceful coexistence, pursue feverish armaments and escalate their preparations for war, the CSSR, together with the socialist countries and all forces of peace, is waging a persistent struggle to preserve peace. It will continue to counter the aggressive designs of imperialism by pursuing a policy of unity between building and defending the socialist homeland, by actively approaching the issue of the socialist community's consolidation and by strengthening cooperation with the Soviet Union, the chief mainstay of peace and progress in the world.

The objective conditions require that the Czechoslovak Armed Forces raise their combat readiness, consolidate their moral-political state and conscious discipline, improve the managerial and organizational activity of the commanders and staffs, perfect the equipment and combat skills of the troops and ensure their preparedness to fulfill in unity with the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states the patriotic and internationalist duties in defending the socialist homeland, socialism and peace.

Comrade members of the CSSR Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 37th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army. Develop its immortal legacy by consistently implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress! Consolidate your revolutionary vigilance, improve your combat readiness and raise your preparedness to ward off the imperialist aggressor and to successfully defend the gains of socialism in our country and peace in the world!

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army, the CSSR's national day, I order that 20 artillery salvos be fired in the CSSR capital Prague and the Slovak Socialist Republic capital Bratislava.

May the eternal friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and the firm comradeship-in-arms of their armed forces grow steadily in strength!

Long live the Czechoslovak people and their leading force -- the CPCZ!

ANGOLAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Meeting With Indra

LD101300 Prague CTK in English 1201 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Prague, 10 May (CTK) -- Alois Indra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, received here Monday a visiting Angolan parliamentary delegation, headed by Manuel Bernardo de Sousa.

Alois Indra acquainted the guests with the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia, and informed them of the position of the Federal Assembly in the country's political system and of its composition and rights as well as main directions of its legislative and supervisory activity.

Czechoslovakia has always supported the struggle of the Angolan people for freedom and independence, Alois Indra stressed. He condemned the attacks of counter-revolutionary bands, supported by American imperialism and the South African racist regime, against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola.

Manuel Bernardo de Sousa, member of the Central Committee of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labour and first secretary of the People's Assembly, stressed that the visit of the Angolan delegation to Czechoslovakia is very important for the exchange of experience and extention of mutual cooperation of the two countries and their parliaments. The Angolan people appreciates the assistance and support which Czechoslovakia has granted to its struggle for freedom and against the vestiges of colonial rule, Manuel Bernardo de Sousa concluded.

Talk With Husak

LD102314 Prague CTK in English 1538 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Prague, 10 May (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received here today the visiting delegation of the Angolan People's Assembly, headed by its first secretary, Manuel Bernardo de Sousa.

The discussion centres on bilateral relations and possibilities of their further deepening in areas of common interests. It was noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Angolan relations are developing to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, and help strengthen peace and advance progress in the world. Also present at the meeting were Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

Strougal Receives Delegation

LD102242 Prague CTK in English 1819 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Prague, 10 May (CTK) -- Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and premier, received here Monday a delegation of the People's Assembly of Angola, led by its First Secretary Manuel Bernardo de Sousa.

The Czechoslovak premier briefed the guests on the main tasks which Czechoslovakia realizes in the economic sphere, and stressed that it is necessary to make use of all possibilities to expand the exchange of goods between the two countries.

Czechoslovakia will share more intensively in the industrial development of the Angolan People's Republic and can (?help) more effectively in the education of cadres for various branches of the Angolan economy, Lubomir Strougal said.

Alois Indra, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, gave a ceremonial dinner tonight to honour the Angolan delegation. The dinner was attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premier, and other representatives of the Czechoslovak political and public life.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING

DW101203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 8 May 82

[Guenther Leuschner commentary]

[Text] NATO meetings are secret, so to assess their results we have to rely on official communiques as well as naturally selective statements by individual participants. Not everything is revealed in this respect.

Taking this into consideration, the following can be noted on the NATO defense ministers' spring meeting: U.S. Secretary Weinberger intended to make the allies increase their arms budgets above the previously agreed spending level. He was apparently not entirely successful with this demand. In addition, the British put strong pressure on the allies to condemn Argentina for the Falklands conflict, Finally, the NATO ministers endorsed the 1979 missile decisions and expressly stated they would keep to the time schedule of preparations which are already under way. This was, however, not agreed to by Greece. It is not necessary to stress that the NATO ministers did not discuss, let alone decide on, anything which might halt the arms race and meet the demands of the Western peace movement.

Everything I just mentioned, however, is exceeded by what is contained in point eight of the communique: The ministers agreed that after NATO consultations the alliance partners may be required to support activities in the vital interests of all outside the NATO area. As all observers stressed today, this if the first time that an official NATO document considers the possibility of an expansion of NATO's present territorial sphere. This is undoubtedly a very serious step.

Since Reagan took office Washington has urged its partners toward this direction. In the Persian Gulf, off the coast of Africa, and in all regions the Reagan administration has declared its strategic spheres of influence -- the major part of the globe -- the other NATO states are to be involved -- automatically, if possible -- in military conflicts. This is to be done by expanding NATO's sphere beyond the present confines. True, in Brussels Weinberger did not achieve this automatism. No formal decision has been made on this expansion, but the individual partners can volunteer for any eventual military missions. The United States, however, has moved substantially closer to its goal. In addition this will be discussed again at the NATO summit in June and at the NATO meeting in the fall. Thus Washington is not satisfied with what it has achieved in Brussels.

The possible consequences of the Brussels decision are already quite far-reaching. The Bremen WESERKURIER, for instance, writes today that the Western defense alliance is violating principles which have been valid for decades. The term defense is now being redefined; it is being interpreted as a possible offensive against foreign territories and remote seas according to the motto that offense is the best defense.

Instead of having a discouraging effect the Falklands conflict reportedly played an encouraging role in the decision, the British defense minister said. This can only mean that in the event of similar incidents, including even the maintenance of relics of the colonialist era, West German naval units will also be engaged. The past week has shown pointedly that not only can people show their flags, they can also be killed. In a situation where people's concerns because of the U.S. policies are great enough anyway, and in a week when blood has been shed in a war most people consider to be senseless, the NATO ministers have made a decision which will widen the gap between them and their people's wishes even more.

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON LIBERATION DAY

AU101944 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 May 82 p 2

[ND report: "GDR Congratulations to the Friendly CSSR: State Telegram on 37th Liberation Anniversary"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general sevetary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and to Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government:

Dear comrades, on your national day, the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascism by the glorious Soviet army, we extend to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and to the entire Czechoslovak fraternal people the best greetings and most cordial congratualtions of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, Council of Ministers and of all GDR working people.

Under the leadership of the communist party the Czechoslovak workers class, allied with all progressive forces, has resolutely taken advantage of the historic chance offered it by the liberation feat of the Soviet Union for ushering in far-reaching revolutionary transformations of the entire social life. Treading this path, Czechoslovakia, firmly linked with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, has developed into a strong, internationally highly respected socialist state.

We sincerely rejoice that the Czechoslovak fraternal people are successfully further advancing on the stable basis of the significant gains achieved in fashioning the developed socialist society. It is with verve and creative vigor that the CSSR working people are fulfilling the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress for the comprehensive strengthening and further prosperity of their socialist homeland. Dear comrades, we most cordially congratulate you on these achievements which have only been possible as a result of the purposeful Marxist-Leninist leadership of the CPCZ.

The GDR people highly value the active contribution made by the CSSR to implementing the concerted foreign policy of the states of the socialist community. In full agreement with the constructive peace initiatives of the USSR, the GDR and the CSSR are untiringly struggling for the securing of a lasting peace, for putting an end to the arms race and for effective steps to disarmament.

We are able to note with deep satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and comradely fruitful cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties and socialist neighboring states have reached a high level and that they comprise all spheres of social life. In the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance we are more and more closely and effectively uniting our material and intellectual potentials in order to be able to even better solve the tasks of the eighties for the well-being of our peoples as well as in the interest of socialism and peace.

We wish you, dear Czechoslovak comrades, the CPCZ and the CSSR people great new successes in building the developed socialist society and combine with this our best wishes for good health and personal well-being.

FISCHER MEETS ZAMBIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

LD101500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Lusaka, 10 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, currently on an official visit to Zambia, and Zambian Foreign Minister Lamech Goma, began their talks in Lusaka today.

Lamech Goma praised the GDR's consistent work for the preservation of peace and its special solidarity with the peoples in southern Africa fighting for independence.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer assured his Zambian counterpart of further GDR support for the forces fighting for national self-determination, peace and disarmament. He pointed out that since the friendship visit to Zambia in 1979 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, cooperation in industry and agriculture, in the scientific area and in the cultural sector has developed well. Bilateral relations are free of tensions and thanks to their friendly spirit, aimed at mutual understanding, likely to have a beneficial influence on international relations.

Meets UNIP Member

LD102244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2019 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] [dateline not given] -- Oskar Fischer was today received at Freedom House, the headquarters of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), by Rueben Kamanga, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee subcommittee for political, constitutional, legal and foreign affairs. Mr Kamanga recalled Erich Honecker's visit to his country and stressed that the bilateral friendship has deep roots. He said that President Dr Kenneth Kaunda became convinced of this during his visit to the GDR. Reuben Kamanga noted with satisfaction that relations between the SED and the UNIP have developed well. He praised the GDR's attitude toward the problems in southern Africa as well as its active solidarity. He said that Zambia is doing everything possible to support the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and the African National Congress.

HONECKER RECEIVES BULGARIA'S TANCHEV 10 MAY

LD101404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1153 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Monday received for a talk Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State and secretary general of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union.

The Bulgarian guest conveyed a personal message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State, and most cordial greetings which were equally cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. The friendly talk with Petur Tanchev was attended by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

KRENZ RECEIVES POLISH ZSMP CHAIRMAN 10 MAY

LD102344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Central Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP), arrived in Berlin today on a friendly visit. He was cordially welcomed by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. At the center of the exchange of views between the FDJ and the ZSMP which began today was the further development of relations between the two socialist youth organizations following the talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, during the visit to Berlin by a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

Jerzy Jaskiernia expressed thanks for the help given to Polish youth by the FDJ and the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneers. He spoke about the present efforts of the ZSMP to contribute to the political and economic stability of the situation in the Polish People's Republic and to the defeat of counterrevolution. Here the ZSMP is placing particular emphasis on ideological work among young people and on the active cooperation of the young generation in the country's progress.

The ZSMP is active in this spirit among all sections of Polish youth. Jerzy Jaskiernia stressed the ZSMY's determination by the side of the Lenin Komsomol of the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal organizations to help to consolidate the unity of progressive world youth and to make a contribution to the preservation of peace.

Egon Krenz explained the FDJ's results and experiences in the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and of the 11th FDJ Parliament. One of the main experiences gained by the FDJ is that a high level of political and ideological work is indispensable for the mobilization of youth for the consolidation of socialism and its defense. The FDJ's strength rests in the party's leadership, Egon Krenz said. As a unified mass organization the FDJ works among all sections of youth and is fulfilling the task set by the MED of raising steadfast fighters who act in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Wolfgang Herger, chief of the SED Central Committee Youth Affairs Department, also took part in the talks at the FDJ Central Council headquarters.

APPEAL OF FDJ CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR MEETING

AU101258 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 82 p 1

[Appeal of the FDJ Central Council for "Whitsuntide Meeting of Youth" 1982]

[Text] All strength for consolidating our socialist home country.

Create peace against NATO arms.

Nothing is more important than peace. Nothing is more dangerous than imperialist intensified armament. The Brussels NATO missiles decision aims at Europe, at our future, our life.

The youth of our country has always been at the head of the peace struggle. As early as in the founding hour of our republic it promised in the vow: "We vow loyalty to the GDR because it wants to and will bring peace to the youth." It is the same today! In plants and at sites, in the fields and cooperatives, in schools and universities, in barracks and in the combat groups the youth supports.

-- the strengthening and defending of peace and socialism.
-- the policy to the benefit of the people decided by the 10th SED Congress.

Therefore we appeal to all girls and boys of our country:

-- Participate in the "Whitsuntide Meeting of the Youth!"
-- Reaffirm the declaration of will of over 13 million GDR citizens for the peace appeal against new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe!

Our commitment and our deed for our socialist home country, the GDR!
Everything for implementing the peace proposals of the Soviet Union!
With all our strength and our enthusiasm against the mad NATO nuclear missiles plans!

-- Europe must not become a Euroshima!
-- Create peace against NATO arms!
-- Away with the NATO missiles decision!
-- With our deed -- for our peace state!

[Signed] FDJ Central Council

SED'S HAGER ATTENDS EDUCATION CONFERENCE

LD101354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0921 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Karl Marx Stadt, 10 May (ADN) -- A central directors' conference by the GDR Ministry of Education opened in Karl-Marx Stadt on Monday. The 1,300 participants are discussing how the effectiveness of pedagogic work in schools can be raised, in order to meet the growing demands made by socialist society on education.

The 3-day conference is attended by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The main report will be given by Education Minister Margot Honecker.

Importance of Military Education

LD111030 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Educating young people to adopt a class point of view and giving them the responsibility to do so was described by Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee Politburo member, as the main question of all education questions. Speaking at the conference of school principals in Karl Marx Stadt, he drew attention today to the fact that imperialism has made increasing efforts to further perfect the system of anticommunist manipulation. As a result of the policy of confrontation and stepped-up arming on the part of the most aggressive NATO circles, the threat to peace is growing. A regular economic war with sanctions and boycott measures is being staged against the socialist countries in order to destabilize them. In this connection he noted the conspicuous interest on the part of Western media in an allegedly independent peace movement in the GDR with a view to organizing opposition to the socialist state. It is not hard to understand that the demand to turn swords into ploughshares is no alternative to the demand for a cessation of the arms race, the prevention of a nuclear war and continuation of the process of detente. On the contrary it encourages a criminal disregard for all historic experiences of the working class. The GDR acts according to the principle that a socialist revolution's worth only equals its ability to defend itself. That is why such great importance is attributed in schools to the conscientious imparting of military education.

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS REAGAN DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

LD111106 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 11 May (MTI) -- "Early Soviet press response suggests that President Reagan's Sunday address has hardly altered Moscow's assessment of the Washington administration's military policy. The commentators regret that President Reagan's speech has not indicated a radical change in the White House's conduct. The address is to be further analysed in Moscow in the coming days, yet it is already clear from the Soviet press that in his Sunday address, President Reagan sought military superiority," the Moscow correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG writes in the Tuesday's issue.

The U.S. plan is the subject of a commentary by NEPSZABADSAG's Washington correspondent. Excerpts:

The policy of viewing the U.S.-Soviet relations only through the prism of confrontation is no more tenable -- President Reagan has had to realize. That policy has been rendered untenable by the realities of the world affairs: the patient and steadfast socialist diplomatic effort and some of Washington's allies' mounting criticism and demand for curbing the arms race. Apart from some stereotyped anti-Soviet charges on the pretext of Afghanistan and events in Poland, the address calls for constructive and peaceful relations. The change in tone is conducive to restoring the civilized climate of relations, which was earlier endangered by high-level Washington statements of a cold war character.

The pivotal question is what the speech, which has been waited for for one and a half years, says of the strategic arms control talks. The Washington correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG shares the view of respected U.S. commentators who write that President Reagan's proposal is motivated by the wish to compel the Soviet Union to unilaterally reduce her strategic arsenal. Former secretary of state, Edmund Muskie described the plan as unrealistic, for it showed a "secret agenda for sidetracking disarmament." SALT-II is different, Muskie argues, since it envisages balanced reductions. Its ratification is still in the interest of the U.S.

PUJA ARRIVES IN CYPRUS, MEETS KYPRIANOU

LD110758 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 10 May 82

[By special correspondent Miklos Pek]

[Text] Nicosia, 10 May (MTI) -- Hungarian-Cypriot talks were held in Nicosia today by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and his host, Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis. The Hungarian FM arrived for a three-day official visit to Nicosia on Sunday at the invitation of Nikolaos Rolandhis.

Frigyes Puja's today programme started in the presidential palace, where Cypriot head of state, President Spiros Kiprianou, received the Hungarian FM. In the course of the meeting, marked by extraordinary friendly and cordial atmosphere, and attended by Istvan Dobos, Hungarian ambassador in Nicosia, and Angelos M. Angelides, Cypriot ambassador in Budapest, President Kiprianou stressed that the inter-state relations of the two countries were free of problems, bilateral relations developed harmoniously and were of prior importance for both countries.

Frigyes Puja conveyed the greetings of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, to President Kiprianou, and expressed hopes that the present Hungarian-Cypriot foreign ministerial talks would contribute to the development of bilateral relations. The Cypriot president and the Hungarian FM spoke with concern about the deterioration of the international situation, which was not favourable to the settlement of the problem in Cyprus either.

Frigyes Puja assured of his repeated support of the efforts aimed at the settlement of the problem in Cyprus. He stressed: The territorial integrity of Cyprus had to be re-stored in the interest of the independence, sovereignty, non-alignment and demilitarization of the country.

Following this Frigyes Puja laid a wreath at the memorial of late Cypriot president, Archbishop Makarios, and visited Yeoryios Ladas, president of the House of Representatives.

In his speech,the Hungarian FM pointed out that the development of the forums of our political cooperation and exchanges of views were desirable to establish direct relations between the parliaments of the two countries. In his reply, Yeoryios Ladas expressed his full concord and invited the president of the Hungarian National Assembly for a visit to Cyprus.

Then, in the course of the Hungarian-Cypriot foreign ministerial talks, the negotiating parties surveyed several current international issues and the development of bilateral relations. Nikolaos Rolandhis spoke about the present situation in Cyprus, and they mentioned the necessity of the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. Frigyes Puja underlined that the Hungarian stand in the Cyprus issue had not changed.

The Hungarian party submitted proposals for the development of cooperation in agriculture and the food industry. The value of the trade between the two countries amounted to 10 million dollars last year.

In the afternoon, Frigyes Puja had talks with Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary-general of the Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL).

Nikolaos Rolandhis, Cypriot foreign minister, gave a gala dinner in honour of Frigyes Puja.

KADAR, LOSONCZI GREET CSSR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101706 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 May 82 p 3

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; sent a greetings message to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, president of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the National Holiday of Czechoslovakia.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, our people and ourselves, we send cordial comradely greetings and sincere good wishes to you and the working people of the fraternal Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the occasion of your National Holiday, the 37th anniversary of your country's liberation.

On this day, together with you, we recall the fact that the victory won by the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism brought freedom and created the historical opportunity for social progress for our people. Following the victorious February, taking advantage of the opportunity, the working people of Czechoslovakia took the direction of their destiny into their own hands and began laying the foundations of a socialist society in their country.

Our people look with great respect and esteem upon the outstanding results that have been attained by the working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, under the leadership of their party, the CPCZ, in building an advanced socialist society, strengthening the people's economy and making the sciences and culture flourish in the three and a half decades that have elapsed. Your party's 16th congress defined the current tasks of the continued building of an advanced socialist society. We are pleased that the peoples of fraternal Czechoslovakia are successfully implementing the resolutions of the party congress.

We highly value the efforts being made by Czechoslovakia, as a firm member of the socialist community, toward peace, international security and social progress.

We note with profound satisfaction that multifaceted cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples is successfully developing in every area in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, for the good of socialism, peace and the advancement of our peoples.

On the occasion of your National Holiday, the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, we wish you and the peoples of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic further results in building an advanced socialist society, in defending peace and international security and in serving social progress.

HAVASI DISCUSSES STATE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD101958 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 May (MTI) -- As we have already reported, the 21st congress of Hungarian economists was opened in Balatonfured today and Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and member of the Political Committee, delivered a lecture.

The HSWP CC secretary surveyed the most characteristic periods of our economic development, and assessed the changes taken place in the period between 1978 and 1982.

"Equilibrium developed in that period. The total of our exports grew by 16.5 percent, including a 20 percent growth in exports to capitalist countries."

The import demands of the national economy reduced. The industry used 1.4 percent less material in 1981 than in 1978, and it resulted in saving 10,000 million forints. Energy consumption grew by annual 3.5 percent between 1973 and 1979, while it grew less by one percent in 1980-81. Productivity also increased, and the number of employees engaged in the industry was 100,000 less in 1982 than three years ago.

As for the present slower development pace, Ferenc Havasi stated: "The dynamism of development can grow in harmony with the pace of the improvement of the competitiveness of production. In the interest of future development it is necessary to use present means in the best way to increase competitiveness."

In view of further tasks, Ferenc Havasi stressed that our positions both in socialist and capitalist markets should be improved and that the new development pace made it necessary to develop economic management, planning, regulators and economic organizations. He mentioned that slower development pace did not regard [as received] agriculture. Our agricultural yield is of world standard, however, prices are high. It is a task of prior importance to moderate costs, or the further increase in yields.

As for the living standard policy, the HSWP CC secretary stressed that the population felt the increasing burdens gradually. As for incomes, he stated that greater production was required for the same salary. He also mentioned that, despite the difficult economic situation, the general condition and living circumstances of the population were improved by several initiatives, investments and measures. He mentioned the introduction of the five-day workweek, the [words indistinct] of low pensions, the support of young people at the beginning of their career and those who wish to found a family, as well as the support of production on household plots and secondary activity in the agriculture. The latter served the better supply of consumers and such measures would have to be made in the future too, pointed out Ferenc Havasi.

TWO U.S. DIPLOMATS ORDERED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

LD101838 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The Polish security services obtained further proof that the tension and unrest in our country is being purposely organized by subversive centers, special services and also by diplomatic missions of some North Atlantic pact member states.

Yesterday, security service officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs arrested Dr Ryszard Herczynski at the moment he handed material damaging to the interests of the Polish People's Republic over to John William Zerolis, scientific attache of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, and James Daniel Howard, first secretary at the U.S. Embassy for cultural affairs. At the moment Ryszard Herczynski was arrested, this material was in the possession of Zerolis. It was confiscated and the fact of its possession was confirmed by Zerolis in his own signature.

Also in Herczynski's flat at the time was Prof Wladyslaw Fiszdon, former pro-rector of Warsaw University. Ryszard Herczynski, member of the academic staff of the Polish Academy of Sciences' Institute for Basic Problems of Technology, was in the past one of the inspirers of activity conflicting with our raison d'etat in the scientific milieu, for which on 13 December last year he was interned and freed after agreeing to cease this activity. Investigation into his case was initiated by the supreme military prosecutor's office under summary procedure and he is under temporary arrest.

In connection with the activity of the above-mentioned American diplomats -- John William Zerolis and James Daniel Howard -- which conflicts with their diplomatic status, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has ordered them to leave Polish territory.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY: REAGAN SPEECH NO BREAKTHROUGH

LD111016 Warsaw PAP in English 0853 GMT 11 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY noted that President Reagan's Eureka statement did not bring any relaxation of the U.S. President's anti-communist rhetorics or a resignation from his political philosophy as regards the analysis of the causes of the present tension in the world or the disarmament strategy.

"President Reagan interprets all facts and phenomena in international arena from the point of view of American interests and propaganda needs," the daily remarked, adding that "this is somewhat understandable but impossible to accept for many countries, not only the USSR and other socialist states. Reagan's proposals aim also at imposing the arms reduction unilaterally on the Soviet Union and gaining by the U.S. a military edge".

The daily noted that there are some points in the Reagan speech which inspire hope for the commencement of the process of a betterment of relations in the world. It mentioned Reagan's declaration of will to shape more constructive relations with the Soviet Union and to meet Leonid Brezhnev.

But, "on the Polish issues Reagan did not go beyond his to-date assessments and declarations. Hence, his Eureka speech can hardly be considered a positive breakthrough," the paper said in conclusion.

MEDIA BLAMES WEST, SOLIDARITY FOR DISTURBANCES

Solidarity's Role

LD111000 Warsaw PAP in English 0856 GMT 11 May 82

[From the press review: "They Don't Resign From Inciting Unrest" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP) -- Reports on the preparations for illegal rallies and anti-state demonstrations have appeared anew.

Leaflets and appeals circulate in the country, agitating slogans emerge, calls for a general strike are spread. Western radio stations know even the dates and scenarios, and pass them on to Polish listeners. "The psychosis of unrest is fomented and confrontation openly talked about," writes the PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU in a front page leader today.

"Would the events of May 3 and 4 be an attempt at 'testing authority' and violating the prestige of martial law? An attempt to be followed by another phase?

"It is certain that the street demonstrations were to upset the reviving feeling of social stabilization, hinder the process of normalizing life, interrupt authority in solving the complicated problems of the country. In the conditions of unrest, in the atmosphere of tension, it is obviously impossible to introduce reforms, redress the economy, stabilize life.

"That attempt failed. Authority displayed firmness, and the drawing of youth into political games in the streets discredited the organizers in the public eye, aroused indignation of those even who could hardly be called the advocates of socialism.

"Hence the preparation of a successive adventure is to give credibility to the thesis that 'the whole society wants confrontation' and 'a serious clash with authority.'"

TRYBUNA LUDU said that "these intentions are dangerous and harmful, anti-socialist and anti-Polish."

""Who stands behind the new provocations? Who hid himself in the first days of May behind the backs of school pupils? Who inspired and incited them? The trail leads clearly to former activists of the suspended Independent Self-Governed Trade Union Solidarnosc.

"The latter did not understand anything and did not want to understand. They proved that they are not partners to dialogue -- simply because they are the opponents of agreement. They are too blind in their anti-communism. They do not care about the trade union -- they have long ago abandoned this screen.

"Also this time they appeared obedient to the Western anti-communist centres, servile to foreign forces which are alien to Poland. It is not a secret that these forces play a special role in fomenting unrest in this country. Instructions and directions are coming on the air telling how to conspire, giving the dates and addresses of planned actions and demonstrations, manipulating with the reports from Warsaw.

"It must be said here that some Western press correspondents accredited to Warsaw have peculiar merits in this political campaign," observed the party newspaper.

Reemergence of Provocations

LD110852 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 11 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP) -- "During 5 months of internal calm, we have become accustomed to the absence of anarchy, and for this reason the report that the evil has returned has aroused such alarm. Hate again took to the streets of Warsaw, brutally trampling upon the noble idea of agreement, at the moment when the Sejm was adopting such an important and essential [words indistinct], ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in connection with the events of the first days of May.

And all of this took place under the slogans of liberty, social justice and a new internal order. Above the heads of the (?demonstrators) were posters with the symbols of Solidarity, so that there should be no illusions about the point and the aim of this clear provocation, directed against the order of martial law.

The hopes of the enemies of Poland, which are linked with May, were of course far wider and of a more definitive nature in questions of Poland's future. Only a blind man could not see that. They dream of bloody seizures with incalculable consequences. Subversive radio stations and leaflets are, as before, sowing strife in the hearts and minds of people, and are calling them to underground activity, even to terror. Antisocialist forces, instigated from abroad, are threatening to take action.

It would be of benefit to all who would gladly set fire to a conflagration in the very heart of Europe to recall the words of the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation; there can be no ambivalence on this question. The only consequence of such actions would be the prolongation and [word indistinct] of martial law. [remainder of item indistinct]

West's Propaganda Attacked

LD102108 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May (PAP) -- Dealing with the attitudes of young people to the modern history of Poland, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI draws attention to the fact that, unfortunately, not all young people talk about the past and the present in calm and measured language. Not all teachers and tutors help to create a climate of tranquillity and wisdom. Cases of dissatisfaction are not rare. Emotions deliberately whipped up by the enemies of socialism and the underground extremists forces of 'Solidarity' are put into play. Political exiles, who are cooperating with centers of the West harmful to Poland, and which are using the 'Free Europe' 'Voice of America' and 'France Internationale' radio stations, are posing as voluntary "instructors." The speciality of these well-paid people is to sow chaos and disorder, to "lecture" young Poles, and lately, to prompt them on how to operate underground against the legal authorities.

The significance of national accord, which was the subject of serious debate in the Sejm a week ago, is today incomparably greater than ever before and simply decisive for our future. At the same time it is necessary to stress with all force that to create prerequisites for accord means not to show the slightest tolerance toward antistate activities or to those extremist circles who use historic anniversaries and the emotions of the young to organize provocations. Such provocations, regardless of whoever is directing them, will receive a resolute rebuff from the authorities. No allowances can be made for persons who juggle patriotic slogans in pursuit of their antistate and antisocialist objectives.

Western Radios Blamed

LD110856 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May (PAP) -- Official diplomatic representatives are assisted by Radio Free Europe as best as it can, the Polish Television said tonight in a commentary immediately following its report on the expulsion of two U.S. diplomats from Poland.

In the evening newscast the Polish TV charged Radio Free Europe and other Western anti-Polish propaganda centres of further attempts to stir up strikes and disturbances steered from the West and giving full instruction on how to carry them out.

Last Sunday night Radio Free Europe, and next also the Voice of America, the BBC, Deutschlandfunk and Radio France Internationale beamed the text of an alleged appeal to carry out a strike in Polish factories the coming Thursday.

Every hour, every 15 minutes the news was repeated by all (radio stations) giving full instructions as to the time and forms of protest, the TV comment noted.

Yet the facts (of recent days) contain also a more optimistic note for Poland a bitter one for the organizers and instigators of disturbances.

The unrest provoked in city streets by groups of youth who do not pause to think what it was used for did not meet with a positive response among the adult, more experienced and sensible part of the society. In spite of efforts, the riots failed to affect work establishments. So another idea turned up, the idea to use the so many times abused symbol of Solidarnosc to provoke strikes and disturbances remotely controlled from the West.

WARSAW REPORTS 'EXCESSES' IN LAW VIOLATIONS

LD101900 Warsaw Domestic Television in Polish 1730 GMT 10 May 82

[Statement by government spokesman -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 1, 3 and 4 May this year illegal meetings were organized. These were used for provoking street incidents. In many instances the collective violation of public order was accompanied by acts of aggression and vandalism. In some towns the excesses were repeated during the following days. In Warsaw and Walbrzych abortive attempts to provoke unrest also took place on 9 May. The forces of order restored law and order. In all 2,269 persons who were particularly aggressive were arrested. As regards the arrested participants in the riots and concerning the conspirators and organizers of the excesses, methods under law were applied.

Summary investigations were instigated against a number of persons. Arrests were also made. So far 24 persons were sentenced under a speeded up procedure -- to imprisonment, the largest group of participants in the riots -- 1,339 persons -- were dealt with by misdemeanor panels, which under speeded up procedure passed sentences up to 3 months detention or set fines.

The other cases are being systematically examined by the panels. Irrespective of the penal and penal-administrative measures applied on the basis of the regulations of the decree on martial law, 211 persons were interned.

Persons using the telephone for preparing actions contrary to the law -- goes on the statement by the government spokesman -- will have their telephones permanently disconnected. The released lines will be passed to those needing the telephones most for professional and vital reasons. As regards school children and students who took part in the excesses, disciplinary action will be taken. The apprehended students are being suspended of student rights. Those responsible for the violation of the decree on martial law will be expelled from studies in conformity with the binding regulations.

The Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, the Ministry of Education and Upbringing and other ministries which supervise the higher schools will undertake relevant actions which will ensure the observance of binding upbringing principles. Every violation of the law and in particular attempts to disturb law and public order will meet with a determined counteraction by the forces of order. This is their fundamental duty to the community and every citizen. As regards the conspirators, organizers and participants in these disturbances, legal measures envisaged by martial law regulations will be applied.

Activities contrary to the principle of public order and those which disturb work make it more difficult to resolve problems decisive for the future of the nation and the state. They delay the process of normalization, hamper the improvement of living conditions and the ensuring of adequate welfare for the young.

The recent excesses inspired and supported by the centers of foreign subversion and organized by political adventureres, hiding cowardly behind children and young people, aim against the process of stabilization in our country.

However, they are not capable of thwarting the possibilities of a dialogue, building of understanding and national accord in the name of the future of Socialist Poland. This process rests on the seriousness and prudence of the Polish community, also shown during the days of excesses. Its preponderant majority, which struggles against the difficulties of everyday life, works conscientiously, displaying a sense of civic responsibility.

It is aware of the fact that only work and calm in the country can open prospects for overcoming the crisis. In this light the inspiration of Western broadcasting stations designed to disturb in the next few days calm and work, also in industrial enterprises, are a most transparent attempt to create dangerous tensions in the name of interests which are alien to Poland.

The government will continue its efforts, confirming its determination along the path of consolidation and protection of the interests of the socialist state, democratic reforms and national accord.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH ON SZCZECIN RIOTS 3-4 MAY

AU101237 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 7-9 May 82 p 2

[Wojciech Jurczak report: "The Events in Szczecin"]

[Excerpts] Scandalizing rows, street riots, destruction of social and private property and brutal and abusive attacks against the militia and troops, into which young people and even children were drawn, took place in Szczecin on 3 and 4 May of this year. This is what happened:

On Monday 3 May small groups of young people began to gather in front of the main gates of the Warski shipyards under the pretext of placing flowers under the plaque in honor of the victims of December 1970. The mob then moved downtown, and many "demonstrators" in it were obviously drunk. As it moved under banners with the symbols of "Solidarity" and as it shouted hostile slogans against the party, the Military Council of National Salvation and the government, it was joined by more and more groups of youngsters. In the vicinity of the Zeromski Park the militia blocked the street leading to the city center but did not use any means of violence.

The mob split into small groups and penetrated Victory Square [Plac Zwyciestwa] in the very heart of the city not far from the brama portowa [harbor gates]. All the attempts to persuade the mob to disperse proved futile. A mob of exclusively young and very young people formed in the square and tried to organize a kind of march and to draw into it mothers with children and babies in carriages. When appeals to disperse failed, the motorized militia used tear gas, but before it was able to do so the mob had begun demolishing the cars parked in front of the "Medicus" medical cooperative and in other places and to smash windowpanes. The militia was bombarded with pavement stones. The rioters occupied the streets leading to the square.

The destruction of property and the throwing of stones at the militia continued until late in the evening both in Victory Square and in a sector of Polish Army Avenue [Aleja Wojska Polskiego]. Peace was at last restored late at night, and 249 riot partiipants were arrested.

On Tuesday 4 May groups of youngsters began to gather around the city's cathedral and went to the White Eagle Square [Plac Orla Bialego] in the old city. Again hostile shouts were heard and street stones were thrown, pavement slabs were damaged and flowerbeds were trampled on. The mob's offensive shouts were accompanied by the demonstrative tearing off and destruction of national flags and red flags. The mob filtered through to the nearby Polish Soldier Square [Plac Zolnierz Polskiego] to attack the PZPR voivodship committee. Stones and bricks were thrown and windowpanes of the militia vehicles were smashed. At this moment pedestrians began to assist the militia, catching the fleeing youngsters.

Later on riots flared up in several points of the city at the same time. Riots took place again at the Victory Square and on Krzywousty Street, where attempts were made to erect "barricades" from garbage bins and concrete flowerpots.

Windowpanes were smashed on Polish Soldier Avenue. The militia restored order before the curfew and detained 230 rioters, many of whom were again schoolchildren. For example, 41 children were detained in the children's home.

On Wednesday the city streets were a sorry sight. The city office estimates that the losses amount to over Z4 million.

The widespread rumor that circulated immediately after the riots had ceased asserted that the entire brawl was provoked on purpose.

"Information" was spread that hundreds of people had been killed, that the voivoda had forbidden giving first aid to the injured and so on. The organizers of the riots wanted by any means to draw work forces into the riots, but their plan failed.

Your reporter interviewed several Szczecin people on Tuesday and Wednesday. Here is what they had to say:

Ewa Podkowa, employee of the Gromada tourist cooperative:

-- All Monday afternoon I was terrified of what might happen to my children in a kindergarten. No sensible mother will be indifferent to the fact that it was above all young people that participated in the riots. Unfortunately, I now see that the bond between the school and the home has been ruptured. The school is one thing and the home is another thing, and now we are reaping the results of this.

One more reflection: "A dead body" was an obvious aim of the acts of vandalism, the attacks against the militia and the demolition of public premises. The organizers of the riots wanted a fatality in Szczecin, but, fortunately, this was not to be. However, they succeeded in drawing young people into the senseless rioting, which is very tragic.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS SESSION ON TENSION, ECONOMY

LD101930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers was held today. The session was chaired by Premier Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The government examined reports on the country's situation in connection with the renewed increase in social tension caused by street incidents in several towns at the beginning of May. Decisions and undertakings aimed at preventing attempts to disrupt the process of socioeconomic stabilization and intentions to torpedo the path to national accord were discussed. The stance of the Council of Ministers on these issues has been expressed in the statement of the government press spokesman.

The Council of Ministers examined a complex of issues connected with the implementation of economic reform. A report on these issues was delivered by the government plenipotentiary for economic reform. Directors of nine large enterprises took part in this part of the government's session. It was stressed during the debate that the reform, aimed at building a new economic mechanism in the national economy, is an unprecedented undertaking of dynamism and unparalleled scale in our country. The attainment of objectives guiding the reform requires time, especially as it is taking place in extremely difficult complicated internal and external conditions, both economic and sociopolitical.

The Council of Ministers has made it incumbent on the minister of labor, wages and social affairs to present in the near future a draft law on the principles of remuneration for employees of state enterprises in 1982. Moreover the minister will present by the end of June this year the directions of the general reform of the principles of remuneration which will be subjected to social consultation in the second 6-month period of the year.

Having in mind the securing of a systematic assessment of the implementation of the economic reform, the Council of Ministers had adopted a resolution on the creation of a system of analyses and assessments of the functioning of economic reform. They will constitute if necessary a system of correcting the introduced economic mechanisms. Reports on the course and the results of the implementation of the economic reform will be submitted to the government every quarter.

As the next point in the debates the Council of Ministers approved a draft law on th amendment of some of the regulations of the criminal law and law on transgressions.

The amount to date of fines is in great disproportion to the present level of average wages and prices. Normalizations which the law on transgressions in force contains make it impossible to apply punishment with regard to people committing transgressions which would constitute a sufficient affliction and at the same time fulfill the demand of individual and general prevention.

At present the maximum threat of a fine amounting to Z5,000 is responsible for the fact that many potential offenders reconcile themselves in advance to the suffering of a not very painful consequence of this sort. The draft law proposes that fines for offenses be raised from Z5,000 to Z20,000 and independent fines meted out on the strength of Article 36, Paragraph 1, from the existing amount ranging from Z500 to Z25,000 to a new one ranging from Z5,000 to Z100,000.

Relevant changes have also been made in the transgressions code. The amount of fines ruled in misdemeanor courts is to be raised from Z5,000 to Z20,000 and the amount of fines on the spot now from Z50-Z1,000 to Z100-Z2,000.

The draft new regulation of the criminal law and law on transgressions meet the demands made by various social groups for increasing the economic affliction of punishments meted out. The draft law will be submitted to the Sejm.

Next the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with the way in which work on repairing flood damage in the first quarter of this year is proceeding. It transpires from the assessments carried out that this year's flood losses reach Z8 billion. In Plock itself 102 buildings need to be demolished and 158 to be overhauled, whereas in the Plock countryside it is necessary to demolish 170 buildings and to overhaul a further 1,108. Much of the flood damage has now been repaired by the population by means of specialized enterprises and the army.

The Council of Ministers has recognized that work connected with removing the effects of the flood ought to be concentrated now on the reconstruction and modernization of antiflood equipment, on rendering assistance to the inhabitants of flood-affected areas, on the overhaul and reconstruction of buildings, communal and water installations, roads, communication means, powerplants and networks, and on the reinforcement of the Plock slope. In the adopted resolution the Council of Ministers has authorized voivodas and ministers to take essential actions.

Further Details

LD110756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpts] At its session yesterday, which was chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Council of Ministers considered a report on the situation in the country in connection with the renewed increase in social tension brought about by the street incidents in several towns at the beginning of May.

In a resolution the Council of Ministers decided on financial aid for organizations that run functioning mills. The state's credit aid is aimed at improving the technical facilities of these mills.

The Council of Ministers then reviewed a preliminary draft law on the defense of state secrecy. It meets the requirements contained in the social agreement of 1980 relating to the legislative normalization [unormowanie] of the entire range of issues connected with the defense of the state.

The Council of Ministers altered an instruction on work time and on the principles for the introduction of extra work-free days this year. In accordance with the decision, employees of the state administration will be entitled to two work-free Saturdays per month, with, at the same time, an average work week of 42 hours continuing and with offices functioning during all the working days of the week.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS

AU101310 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 May 82 pp 1, 5

[PAP report: "The Balance Sheet for Grain and Meat, the National Raw Material Base, Managing Frozen Investments"]

[Text] The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers met on 5 May under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. As the first point on the agenda, problems concerning grain and protein food supplies as well as the balance sheet for meat this year were discussed.

Despite the good grain harvests last year, which were 1.5 million tons greater than those of the preceding year, the procurement level is much lower than envisaged. Due to difficulties in the balance of payments, it was impossible to maintain the large imports of grain for fattening which was initially planned. As a result, it is necessary to more strictly control the use of grain supplies we have at our disposal and allocate them to the most important needs from the point of view of society, that is human consumption. As was stressed during the talks, the demand for grain for consumption must continue to be met in full. Almost all the imported grain has been allocated to meet this demand. However, the supply of grain for fodder must be adapted to the current capabilities of agriculture and the entire economy. Further use of foreign currency reserves for this purpose would mean having to restrict the least important imports for industry. This would also mean continuing the policy of developing animal breeding at the cost of the excess, impossible under the present conditions of grain imports.

The way to increase self-sufficiency in agriculture will also form the basis for preparing a detailed balance sheet for grain, fodder and meat for the economic year 1982-83 In order to ensure the essential quantities of grain for consumption from the latest harvests, procurement will have to be increased considerably. This demands an active attitude by the farmers and greater collective responsibility for meeting the food requirements not only of the people in general, but of themselves as well. The organizational conditions behind grain procurement must be conducive to this. Animal production should base itself more and more on the use of its own grain reserves and on more effective methods of fattening and breeding. A great deal of importance should also be placed on eliminating food waste and on utilizing the restricted supplies in the most rational way. The decision which has been made concerning the purchase of flour and cereals with ration cards for 4 months, not just during a given month, should be helpful. This should combat the growth of unnecessary reserves of grain products in homes.

Next, the Council of Ministers Economic Committee looked at the problems of how to make better use of the national raw material base in order to restrict the import of those raw materials which we already have. The possibilities in this sphere were presented in a report by the central geological office, which was the implementation of the operational idea proposed by the anticrisis staff last November. On the list of raw materials which are to be found in Poland but up to now have either not been exploited or have been exploited in insufficient quantities and demanding further processing or refining are, for example, kaolin, technical gypsum, chalk, heat-resistant clay, siliceous and diatomaceous soil and quartz and dolomitic dust. We spent over $40 million in 1980 on the import of raw materials of this kind. Right now, it is necessary to start practical undertakings as quickly as possible to increase the use of Polish mineral resources in order to solve our supply problems. Here it is a question of stimulating the production of our

own raw materials by means of several progressive methods, especially simple ones which do not require heavy investment. We have to fully make sure that this is economically worthwhile. We also have to make use of economic measures which stimulate national raw material production, for example, applying an appropriate customs policy which would restrict excessive imports.

The right conditions will be created to make small-scale production take a keener interest in using Polish raw materials. Setting into motion the production of Polish raw materials with the participation of our partners from the other socialist countries as well as with firms run by Polish emigrants will be looked into. An interministry team of scientists, specialists and practitioners attached to the state mining council has been appointed to work out a program for carrying out all these practical and concrete ideas.

The Council of Ministers Economic Committee also looked into the matter of making use of halted investment projects. The necessity of reducing the outlay on investment projects led to the halting of the construction of many buildings. This was necessary because implementing the excessive investment project program would have meant having to restrict consumption, which would have led directly to a further drop in the standard of living.

Some of the halted investment projects will not be restarted at all. Their estimated value amounts to around Z130 billion. The estimated value of those investment projects which have been temporarily halted or whose continuation if foreseen when the enterprises have the money and the credits amounts to around Z210 billion, whereas the value of planned investment projects -- after their purpose has been altered -- amounts to around Z37 billion.

Decisions on new purposes for halted investment projects will be made, as was laid down, by interested enterprises on the basis of mutual agreement and also by tender. These decisions should be made before the end of this year. Completely abandoned investment projects, if the investor does not do anything to put the building site to good use, gives it to someone else or eliminates it, will come under the management of local bodies of state administration, who will be able to use them according to publicized needs, including those of small-scale industry and the handicraft industry.

PAP VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION UNDER MARTIAL LAW

LD102142 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May (PAP) -- Has the martial law put an end to the expectations and aspirations aroused during "Polish August"? Has it thwarted the cause of (?remedy) an objective analysis of concrete facts and decisions adopted over the five months that have passed since the proclamation of martial law proves that the cause of reform has not been abandoned and that -- even though this may sound paradoxical now -- the introduction of rigours has enabled the process of democratic transformations to continue and has created a chance to advance many reforms.

Though it is still a long way to stabilization of life in Poland, conditions have been created for fairly peaceful work and businesslike discussion. An end has been put to anarchy and demagogy which were making it impossible to take any action.

In spite of the fact that the lack of full stabilization of the political situation and the very difficult and complicated economic conditions impede the solutions of many problems, the achievements of the past five months, for example in areas such a legislative-principal legal and socio-political questions, or the consistency in applying the economic reform, confirm that the programme of the 9th PUWP Congress, which meets half-way the social expectations and the challenge of our times, constitutes the main guideline of the policy implemented by authorities.

This means, at the same time, that the obligations stemming from the social agreement of August and September 1980, though partly suspended for the time being, will be carried into effect as has been confirmed many times already.

21 laws have been passed this year, and among them 9 connected with the economic reform, 4 concerning questions of agriculture, and 4 related to science, education and culture. The Sejm committees at present are working on 19 more draft laws. The decision was taken to call into being, [word indistinct] the Constitution, the constitutional tribunal and the tribunal of state. Work is under way to appoint for the first time the members of the socioeconomic council at the Polish Sejm.

In recent days the Sejm adopted two laws concerning culture. One of them calls into being the national culture council and the culture development fund. It defines the competence of the national culture council as an opinionating and advisory organ to the government.

The other law -- on the office of the minister of culture and art -- underscores, according to the postulates from culture activists and artistic circles, the minister's task to cooperate with social bodies representative of creative milieus, with socioeconomic associations and other social organizations.

The Sejm has also passed recently a law on higher education. Also of great significance will be the resumption of work on laws concerning trade unions and farmers' self-management. Apart from that the Council of State is expected to submit to the Sejm shortly a draft law on people's councils and regional self-government.

A fact of essential significance was the Sejm's declaration in favour of the gradual starting up of employees' self-management, which constitutes one of the fundamental conditions for implementing the economic reform and democratization of life in Poland.

Particularly noteworthy of the recent draft laws submitted to the Sejm is the one concerning the regulations for the running of small businesses in Poland by foreign physical and legal entities. The law is meant to create a stable foundation for the activity of foreign firms, chiefly owned by foreigners of Polish ancestry, which can supplement supplies of some goods for the Polish market.

Three draft laws are aimed to step up the fight against phenomena of social [word indistinct]. One of them concerns the combatting of alcoholism. Despite very difficult economic conditions, despite a budget deficit, the state is going ahead with an active social welfare policy.

On January 1, 1982, the reform of family allowances went into its second stage bringing a rise in welfare incomes to about 2.8 million employees' families. At the beginning of the year also the lowest wages were raised to 3,300 zloty a month.

February 1 saw the start of an indispensable and extremely difficult price-and-compensation operation. In the first quarter of the year, the state social insurance company (ZUS) paid out to the people about 53 billion zlotys in compensations for price raises. Preliminary estimates show that the cost of living index in February nearly doubled over the figure of February 1981.

The growth of the cost of living affects the pensioners most seriously. Hence, the government has put the work on a new pension law on a front burner to see it come into effect on January 1, 1983. Despite a deficit, the subsidies to the social insurance fund are to rise four-fold to hit the tune of 346 billion zlotys.

Despite the suspension of trade unions, the work on updating the labour code is continuing. The new labour code aims to expand some welfare rights, e.g. lengthen maternity leaves, introduce favourable changes in working time, holiday leaves, income guarantees for employees transferred to other jobs because of accidents at work or occupational [word indistinct]. The new labour code is expected to take effect at the start of next year.

A wage reform is to be carried into effect on January 1, 1983. Generally, its aim is to remodel the wage constituent structure, including an increase of the wage basic component.

The planned wage reform -- based on the principle of tying the level of earning to the work effects of the employee and the enterprise, and of restoring the basic role to the market laws -- is the only solution which is economically sensible and beneficial for the society

On December 13 we were assured that all the reforms, including the economic one, would be continued.

Understandably, the critical political and economic situation did not make implementing the reform easier. Yet, on December 18, the government Presidium resolved to continue the implementation of these elements of the reform which would not collide with martial law. The respective instructions called for speeding up measures to apply new prices of raw and intermediate materials, reform the tax system for the enterprises and other elements of the financial system.

In accordance with a resolution passed still before the proclamation of martial law, corporation of industries were dissolved, except for those which came under military authority.

Bulletin with proposed price rise in food, fuels and energy as well as related compensation benefits, was published in January.

The new [word indistinct] prices took effect on February 1. The scale of the price rise was affected by the fact that the food prices had remained unchanged for many years before.

The formula of three "s" in the economy remains in force. The authorities stress their intention to gradually restore the self-management to enterprises. As a confirmation of those assurances, the first worker led-management body was reactivated at the turn of March to April in the furniture factory in Swarzed near Poean. [names as received]

In the first quarter of this year, miners extracted 47.49 million tonnes of coal, 6.2 million tonnes more than a year ago. Of the total figure, 6 million tonnes of coal went for [word indistinct] -- 4 million tonnes more than in the same period of 1981.

In his (?speech) to the plenary meeting of the United Peasants' Party Central Committee on March 31, the PUWP CC first secretary spotlighted the strategic goal for Poland's agriculture -- self-sufficiency in food. He simultaneously stressed the durability of the to-date principles of agricultural policy and an even-handed treatment of all the agricultural sectors.

On February 26, the Sejm passed laws constituting the legal guarantees of the economic reform.

Polish party-state delegations, which were headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, have paid visits to Moscow, Berlin, Prague and Budapest. One of their effects will be the strengthening of economic cooperation. A development of direct cooperation between Polish and other enterprises in CMEA countries has been also announced.

On September 24, last year, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski put forth an initiative to call into being an advisory and opinionating organ to the government. The consultative economic council named at the beginning of April, this year, will keep the society informed about its work, while its members will give opinion exclusively in their own behalf being in no degree restricted to toeing the line of any other offices or organizations.

At the end of April, the 8th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee tackled a package of economic issues. The task for the next several months ahead is to put a definitive halt to the economic regression, to attain progress in selected areas and to protect the population groups having the lowest financial status.

The chief statistical office (GUS) has announced that signs of a light improvement are observable already. The production [word indistinct] rate has decreased, while the export has registered a rise. However, too, much optimism would be premature. Poland's economic situation is still extremely difficult.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Barcikowski in Szczecin

LD102250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] Representatives of the party leadership visited today several work enterprises. Kazimierz Barcikowski attended a meeting of the departmental party organization of the KZ hull unit of the "Adolf Warski" shipyard in Szczecin. He presented the socioeconomic problems of the country.

Olszowski at Ursus Meeting

LD102248 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The Ursus engineering works has been visited by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The subject of the working visit was the sociopolitical situation of the work force and the work of the works party organization. Much attention was paid to the implementation of the investment, modernization and social program of the Ursus plant.

The problems of the party and the country were also discussed by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz party committee, during a meeting with the aktiv of the works party organization in the Marchlewski cotton industry works in Lodz, and Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a meeting with the Zamech party aktiv in Elblag.

Democracy can develop correctly only in a strong and law-abiding state, Tadeusz Czechowicz said. The strength of the state must thus be consolidated. It must also be recalled that law-abidingness consists in the observance of the law not only by state administration bodies but also by all citizens.

Milewski Meets Elblag Activists

LD110858 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May (PAP) -- During today's meetings held in a number of Polish cities members of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the PUWP CC spoke, among other things, on the street disturbances which took place in Poland in early May.

At a meeting with party activists from Elblag factories Miroslaw Milewski, Political Bureau member and CC secretary, stressed that "the introduction of martial law resulted in a marked improvement in public order and security which persuaded the authorities to gradually ease its inconveniences. This was something political opponents could not put up with. They initiated several irresponsible actions in early May, involving youth, first of all. Their main aim was, and there is evidence for this, to prove that there was no stabilization in Poland. There is and will be in our country, Milewski stressed, an open attitude to all the processes of democratization, to a partnerlike dialogue with everybody who stands on the ground of observance of law and respect for the principles of the socialist political system. The law, however, must be unconditionally respected, especially during the martial law. There will be no leniency for the sowers of anarchy."

Speaking to party activists in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski PUWP CC secretary Professor Marian Orzechowski said, among other things: "We deal with anti-socialist forces which undertake desperate actions to return Poland to the state from before December 13, 1981. These reactionary forces, inspired by hostile propaganda centres, are striving to provoke further disturbances and demonstrations. These events require utmost mobilization not only from the party, but also from the entire nation.

Kubiak in Czestochowa

LD102326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Representatives of education and culture from Czestochowa Voivodship played host today to Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary. They discussed present and future education of youth and trade unions. Hieronim Kubiak stated that the party concerned -- with the fate of the country -- must struggle on behalf of young people, it must search for the sources of their restlessness. An important part ought to be party organizations operating in education, as young people should not only be familier with the ideas of socialism but must be able to put them into effect and work effectively for the good of the country.

The same day, Hieronim Kubiak met representatives of the academic milieu. He spoke on the present political situation in the education and higher learning field, recognizing that the main object is to strengthen the socialist and civil stands of the educational workers and students.

REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD091950 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May (PAP) -- Metallurgy, along with the coalmining and power industry, is the fundamental branch of the Polish national economy and has an enormous influence upon industrial production. The output achieved in this branch of industry goes a long way to decide the issue of overcoming the crisis. The results achieved so far, above all in April, testify to a gradual stabilization and even to a tendency to an increase in the output of the metallurgical industry.

In the course of the first 4 months of this year the Polish metal industry produced, in particular, 5.6 million tons of coke, 2.4 million tons of pig iron, 4.3 million tons of steel and 3.15 million tons of rolled metal, as well as more than 76,000 kms of steel pipes. In April the monthly plan for the output of coke, pig iron and rolled metal has been exceeded.

The cooperation of the Polish metal industry with the Soviet Union is developing successfully. The contracts that have been concluded will secure for the Polish metal industry this year the supply of some 15,000 tons of ferrous alloys which hitherto were imported from capitalist countries. Unused production facilities will be employed to a greater extent than hitherto. Poland has signed an agreement with the USSR on the production of goods from copper and its alloys -- out of raw materials supplied by the Soviet side -- by a works engaged in copper processing. Supplementary deliveries of a consignment of ingots and slabs from the Soviet Union have also been agreed upon with a view for their further processing in Poland; the agreement envisaged the supply of about 200,000 tons of these semi-finished products. Continuous expansion of this form of cooperation is envisaged.

LEADERS GREET CSSR LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101218 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 May 82 pp 1, 8

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to CSSR counterparts on National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of the CSSR, in Prague.

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, we greet the fraternal people of the CSSR and we send cordial wishes to you, the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government on the occasion of the CSSR's National Day -- the 37th anniversary of liberation.

Important sociopolitical and economic changes have taken place on account of socialist building in the CSSR in the past 37 years. Under the leadership of the CPCZ, the peoples of Czechoslovakia continue to consistently implement the program that productively serves comprehensive development and helps to ensure a proper place for the CSSR in the international community.

Closely cooperating with the Soviet Union and other states of the Warsaw Pact, Socialist Czechoslovakia continues to make crucial contributions to strengthen the power and unity of the countries of the socialist community, to the development of international cooperation and to the struggle for peace and security of nations.

The unceasing development of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism as well as close cooperation on the bilateral and CEMA basis constitute an important factor in implementing the two countries' tasks of socialist building and in overcoming the oncoming difficulties.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation, which are the resolve of our peoples and which have been tested in the practice of the past years, face favorable prospects for further development. The recent meeting in your capital -- Prague -- between our party-state delegations will also serve that purpose.

On your National Day we send our cordial wishes to the peoples of fraternal Czechoslovakia for further achievements in socialist building and for complete implementation of the important resolutions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress for the good of your country and in the interest of our common cause -- socialism and peace.

[Signed] Wojceich Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

KOWALCZYK-LED DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRG

LD110920 Warsaw PAP in English 0823 GMT 11 May 82

[By PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, 10 May (PAP) -- Poland's Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Democratic Party (SD) Edward Kowalczyk arrived on an official visit to the FRG today, at the invitation of leader of the Free Domocratic Party (FDP), FRG Vice-Chancellor and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Edward Kowalczyk and persons accompanying him today had talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher and chairman of the FDP parliamentary group in the Bundestag, Wolfgang Mischnick.

The talks concerned the state of East-West relations and a complex of bilateral issues, with particular attention paid to the further development of relations between SD and FDP.

The Polish guest briefed the hosts on the socio-political and economic situation in Poland stressing the Polish Government's firm will to continue the social and economic reforms in this country and develop mutually beneficial economic, scientific and cultural cooperation with the West.

Answering questions put by his hosts who showed concern over the adverse impact of recent developments on the normalization and stabilization process in Poland, Edward Kowalczyk stressed that the authorities are determined to continue their efforts aimed at the construction of a broad national accord and integration of all social forces for the cause of extricating the country from the present crisis.

Also during today's talks the sides discussed prospects for the initiative once launched by the FDP and SD to establish cooperation and stimulate joint actions between small and medium-sized Polish and FRG enterprises.

Pointing to concrete advantages of such cooperation, the Polish side mentioned a number of legal acts worked on recently by the Polish Government and Parliament which will facilitate the realization of this scheme.

MADEJ VIEWS ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

AU101402 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Andrzej Leszczynski report: "Stages of Overcoming the Crisis"]

[Text] When will we have overcome our crisis? The answer to this agitating question was outlined at the eighth party plenum. Let us recall that in his concluding speech Comrade W. Jaruzelski discussed three stages of overcoming the crisis up to 1990.

At his 6 May press conference at the headquarters of the government, spokesman Zbigniew Madej, vice premier and chairman of the planning commission, presented the aims and program of the government's measures up to 1990.

By the end of 1982 the continuing regression of the economy, which can be seen in the slump in overall industrial production and in other respects, should be stopped. Is this possible? Answering this question, Z. Madej pointed to the increased extraction of coal, copper and sulfur, which, as we know, are the prime raw materials for other branches of production. Some invigoration has also been noted in those branches of the processing industry that utilize domestic raw materials: the potato, sugar, fruit, vegetable and other industries. However, the production of the chemical, electro-engineering and metallurgical industries continues to slump. These branches of industry, which to a great extent depend on foreign raw materials, have been painfully affected by the 40-percent drop in imports from capitalist countries.

The government takes the view that these difficulties can be overcome by intensifying cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Efforts are being made to ensure that the supplies planned for this year can be used by the Polish economy as early as the first 6 months of 1982.

The Soviet Union's supplies of wool, cotton and synthetic fibers will enable the light industry to continue production up to the end of this year. Some of these raw materials will be processed for use by our eastern neighbor, but some will help to enrich the domestic market.

The fraternal countries also supply us with the means to buy in the Western markets the equipment with which the ships and cars exported to the socialist countries must be fitted. Talks are also continuing on completing the construction of some unfinished industrial projects. Such an extensive range of assistance makes it necessary for us to rather greatly increase our exports to the fraternal countries.

Vice Premier Z. Madej said that the planning commission was continuing its work on the 3-year plan for economic reconstruction in 1983-85. The plan, which also includes a program for up to 1990, will be presented to the government for approval in the second half of this year.

In that period it is expected that the basic foundations for reconstructing the Polish economy will be created. The conceptual work on the plan involves the following theses:

-- It is necessary to achieve self-sufficiency in farm production, which means that we must eliminate the imports of grains and fodder (of which we have so far imported about 6 million tons a year). As Z. Madej stressed, this may involve further decreases in consumption.

To increase farm production and thus alleviate the situation, it is necessary to greatly increase the farm production means available to the rural areas, such as fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, tractors, farm machines and building materials. These needs tell us how industrial production should develop.

-- Production to meet market needs is of crucial importance. This is so especially with regard to the production of industrial articles, especially those for children and young people.

-- Export production must be given obvious priority. It is assumed that exports should increase between 18-20 percent annually. There should be a special increase in our trade with socialist countries. Whereas in 1981 the socialist countries received about 45 percent of our exports, in 1985 this share should increase to 47-48 percent. This should go hand in hand with the increase in imports from the socialist countries from 51 percent in 1981 to about 53-54 percent in 1985.

These theses provide an outline of the reconstruction of the Polish economy up to 1985 and then to 1990. The data supplied at the press conference shows that:

-- The range and importance of market production will greatly increase. Its present share in overall industrial production amounts to 29 percent, but in 1985 it should increase to 31-31.5 percent and around 1990 to 34-36 percent.

-- This will be done at the cost of the production of capital goods and of a relative curb on investment projects, which will go hand in hand with changes in the organization of the program for investment plans. In 1983-85 the share of central investments will go down to 30 percent and to 20 percent in the years after. In line with the assumptions of the economic reform, the investment initiative will be increasingly transferred to independent enterprises.

-- Decisive scientific-technical progress will be a must for the processing industry, because the world has greatly outstripped us in the processing industry, even though we have achieved a high degree of technical-organizational standards in the extracting industry, Z. Madej said. The Polish economy must be enriched with new generation technologies, and this is a challenge to the Polish technical experts.

--Scientific-technical progress is the key to answering the question of what Poland can offer for sale in world markets. In the past we lived on the export of coal, other minerals and farm produce. We stopped exporting farm produce in the sixties, and we have been left with coal, but for the next few years we will not be able to produce more than 180 million tons a year. Economic reconstruction should provide us with new export aces -- the necessary aces to ensure that we are able to pay off to a considerable extent our capitalist debts by about 1990 and to better meet the needs of our society in domestic goods.

LE MATIN CITES ENVOY ON INTERNAL PROBLEMS

PM110925 Paris LE MATIN in French 8-9 May 82 p 8

["J.K." report: "Poland: Monsignor Glemp Fears 'Bloodshed'"]

[Excerpts] John Paul II repeated in Rome yesterday that the ability to form trade unions is one of the workers' most fundamental rights. Speaking in Ursus Thursday evening Polish Primate Monsignor Glemp warned against the risk of "bloodshed." Some 5 months after the proclamation of martial law the authorities are still unable to "stabilize" the situation.

While not putting forward any credible plan for stabilization, the Polish leaders' main concern is to make foreign countries believe they have one and complai.. that the Western press fails to realize it. Eugeniusz Kulaga, ambassador to Paris, received French journalists Thursday [6 May] to inform them that "the trend toward stabilization is the main trend in Poland today."

"There are still," he said, "some circles which are hostile to what is happening, which take advantage of feelings of impatience to organize demonstrations whose objective effect is to dealy the envisaged solutions. Even the Episcopate says that." The ambassador strongly emphasized one remark by General Jaruselski: "The trade unions will have the form which the working class wants," and he stated that "although discussion on that subject does not include the former Solidarity leaders," it is, however, taking place with people who are "members of or close to" Solidarity.

The Warsaw representative also asserted that any economic sanction "prevents us from developing our potential," explaining that a lack of credit or raw materials is bound to increase the population's discontent and hence to delay the possibilities of a "social accord." "The attempts to isolate Poland politically are not helping us," he said. But, as if he did not believe what he was saying himself, he added, rather wearily: "I know that there may be different viewpoints.... I am not going to try to indoctrinate you." The renewal in Poland seems at least to have posed limits on official enthusiasm.

UNDERGROUND LEADERS ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

NC101712 Paris AFP in English 1656 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May (AFP) -- Seven underground leaders of the suspended independent trade union federation Solidarity have sent an open letter to Pope John Paul II, the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and Amnesty International expressing concern over "human rights violations in Poland."

A copy of the undated letter was received today by Warsaw-based foreign journalists.

The letter said the Polish state of seige authorities might subject interned Solidarity militants and advisors to "rigged trials, as under the Stalin era."

It attacked insinuations in the official media about "alleged contacts between Solidarity militants and advisors with foreign intelligence agents."

The letter said the authorities have seized Solidarity's files and its official stamps and "are in a position to manufacture forgeries to suit their purposes."

The letter added that immediately after the state of siege was proclaimed last December 13, "secret meetings" were held by certain organs of the party, army, and police at which "fake documents" were produced concerning Solidarity's alleged intention to "prepare bloody pogroms for the communists and their families."

The letter, which was addressed as well to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the International Writers Organisation, the Pen Club, and to six world trade union organizations, was signed by Zbigniew Bujak and Wiktor Kulerski (Warsaw), Bodgan Lis and Bodgan Borusewicz (Gdansk), Wladyslaw Frasynuik and Piotr Bednarz (Wroclaw), and Wladyslaw Hardek (Krakow).

They attached a footnote listing "human rights violations in Poland" since the state of siege was declared and attacking "Soviet pressures" which they said had preceded the December 12 "military coup d'etat" and were "contrary to the Helsinki agreement."

They also attacked the system of internment, which they said was worse for Poles than if they were prisoners of war, who at least are protected by the Geneva Convention, particularly concerning penalties for attempted escape and the principle of visits from family members.

CEAUSESCU TOASTS GREEK LEADERS 4-5 MAY

President Karamanlis

AU100952 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Text of toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 4 May dinner given in his honor by President Konstandinos Karamanlis in Athens]

[Text] Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen, it gives us special pleasure to once again be on the hospitable soil of the Hellenic Republic and to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you, Mr President, and to all friendly Greek people.

The visit we are paying is a new expression of the positive relations between our countries and peoples and of the joint desire to continue to expand cooperation and to raise the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between them onto new levels.

Mr President, we are glad to note that within the framework of mutual visits and meetings and talks conducted in Athens and Bucharest we have established lasting and sincere friendly and personal relations which have also played an important role in developing Romania-Greek cooperation and collaboration. In the spirit and on the basis of understanding concluded on those occasions, political contacts have intensified and trade exchange has increased some 2.5 times over the 1976-81 period and economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation has expanded.

However, I believe that Romania's and Greece's constantly growing economic, technical and scientific potential continues to offer new opportunities to expand that cooperation to the benefit of both peoples and the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Mr President, as neighboring and friendly countries located in the same geographical area, Romania and Greece naturally have numerous joint interests. They are deeply interested in actively cooperating to promote a political climate of trust, detente and broad cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world so as to enable them and the other peoples to fully devote their efforts to ensuring socioeconomic progress in peace and security.

We are deeply concerned over the current international situation which continues to be particularly complex and contradictory. We have reached -- one may say -- a stage of great changes at a world level, of achieving a new balance between countries and groups of countries -- and before achieving this balance we may expect new clashes and new instances of tension in international life. They world economic crisis that continues to deepen and to practically affect all countries aggravates -- as does the arms race -- the international situation even more, thus creating great dangers for the peoples' security and independence and for peace throughout the world.

Under the current circumstances, when the focus of the epoch in which we are living is peace or war, it is more than ever imperative for the peoples to unite their efforts and to cooperate more and more closely to stop the aggravation of international tension, to contribute to resuming and continuing the policy of detente and peace.

Romania pays -- as does in fact Greece -- particular attention to the situation on our continent. We are determined to spare no efforts so that, when resumed, the Madrid meeting will yield positive results and lead to the convening of a conference devoted to trust and disarmament on the continent and to ensuring the continuity of the process of cooperation and security in Europe.

Proceeding from the reality that there are huge quantities of destructive weapons stockpiled on our continent, Romania firmly struggles to stop the deployment of medium-range missiles and to proceed to withdrawing existing ones, to completely eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe and to gradually reduce all weapons under efficient international supervision.

We believe that it is in the interests of all peoples on this continent to do all they can to achieve a Europe without nuclear weapons, a united Europe based on respect for each country's social system and a Europe of cooperation, security and peace!

We pay particular attention to the situation in the Balkans. We advocate a negotiated solution to all problems that still persist between countries in this area and we are for developing cooperation and good neighborliness and for turning the Balkans into an area of peaceful coexistence, without nuclear weapons. I would like to mention that as far as Romania is concerned, there are no problems with any Balkans country and that we maintain positive relations of cooperation with all these countries. We believe that efforts must be intensified to seek a just and lasting solution, through negotiations, to the Cyprus problem by proceeding from the need to ensure the independence, security and territorial integrity of that country and the peaceful coexistence of the two Cypriot communities. Romania believes that the necessary conditions exist to achieve a summit meeting of Balkan countries devoted to discussing practical ways and means of overcoming existing problems and strengthening trust and cooperation and peace. This would, undoubtedly, be part and parcel of an important positive action in our peoples' lives and in the life of the entire continent.

The peoples' interests in peace and security require a complete renunciation of armed means and military confrontations. Life has shown that there are no problems -- no matter how difficult they may be -- that cannot be resolved by peaceful means and negotiations if one proceeds from each people's right to free and independent development, without any outside interference.

The most pressing imperative is the cessation of the arms race and proceeding to tangible measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. In this respect, we pay particular attention to the coming UN session devoted to disarmament and we want to make our entire contribution to firm and tangible measures at that session.

We also believe that it is necessary to make more energetic efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish an international economic order based on full equality and equity.

We believe that the role and contribution of the United Nations and of the other international organizations in resolving the problems of the present-day world, with the equal participation of all countries, irrespective of their size or social system, should increase.

I want to stress with satisfaction the positive cooperation between Romania and the Hellenic Republic within the United Nations and other international bodies and I want to express the conviction that that cooperation will expand even more in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of detente and peace throughout the world.

In conclusion, I would like to express the conviction and desire that this visit, too, and the talks with you, Mr President, will contribute to further developing relations between our countries and to strengthening cooperation and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

With this conviction, I want to toast:

Your health and happiness, Mr President; the health of Mr Prime Minister; the progress and prosperity of the friendly Greek people and Romanian-Greek friendship and cooperation.

The health of all of you! (applause)

Prime Minister Papandreou

AU101246 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Text of toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 5 May luncheon given in his honor by Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou in Athens]

[Text] Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen, comrades, I want to express my thanks and those of my wife and the other comrades accompanying me for the hospitable reception and for the words addressed by you, Mr Prime Minister, to the Romanian people and their policy of peace and cooperation.

I am glad to have the opportunity to meet you this time in Athens under new circumstances when you hold the position of prime minister.

We have had talks in Bucharest on numerous questions. Today you hold the leading position that decides on Greece's domestic and foreign policy. We have hailed with pleasure that you have opted for the socialist road of society's development. We understand, of course, that this proceeds from Greece's characteristics and problems and that when one or another country proceeds in one form or another to the socialist road of development, it cannot do this but by taking into consideration the conditions and realities in each country. As a socialist country we, certainly, wish you success on this road.

We have today discussed questions of cooperation between our countries. We have reached numerous common conclusions and during this visit we will sign a joint document on long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation. I can state that our relations are very good. In the past 10 years our relations have strongly developed. They are truly based on longstanding and traditional relations between our peoples. Proceeding from here, it is understandable that no matter what circumstances, our peoples must cooperate and develop that cooperation and must act together. As the saying goes in our country -- and maybe in yours as well -- our peoples have known each other both during good times and bad times and have always understood that their cooperation and collaboration are in their mutual interest and are not aimed against others, but, on the contrary, are in the interest of cooperation and friendship with other peoples, as well. Therefore, I am convinced that you and your government will take such action as to give a new impetus to relations at all levels between our peoples. This is in keeping with the interests of both our peoples and with peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

You have referred to a number of international issues. It is true, we are now going through a stage of particular tension. Great changes are taking place in the world. Colonialism has been eliminated, scores of peoples have won their independence and have become a powerful force in the present-day world and firmly advocate a new policy of equality and independence.

Indeed, Romania has always supported and still supports the struggle for national independence. We believe that it is each people's right to live freely and independently. In actual fact, as you know, the Greek people have also had Romania's support in organizing their struggle for independence.

This is certainly one aspect of the changes in international life -- a very important and decisive aspect for mankind's progress. However, the policy of force, of spheres of influence and of interference in the affairs of other countries still continues. When studying certain conflicts that have taken place and still persist in various parts of the world -- beginning with the nearest area, the Middle East -- we can draw the conclusion that all those conflicts have begun easily and last for a long time and it is very difficult to reach a solution. New problems emerge continuously, including Cyprus.

Events known to us took place 8 years ago. Certainly, this is not the place to discuss who is to blame to a greater or lesser extent. It is obvious that such events should not take place and that Cyprus' independence must be respected. However, all this demonstrates that everything must be done to avoid the use of force and to see that problems between countries are solved by negotiations alone. No matter how difficult such negotiations, no matter how hard foreign ministers, or prime ministers, or heads of states have to work, by no means will material goods be destroyed or victims claimed. Therefore, it is better for heads of states, prime ministers and foreign ministers to sleep less and to ensure the peoples' quiet, rest and peaceful work. This is today's duty. This is the essential problem confronting all those who are responsible for one or another country.

Therefore, everything must be done to achieve a solution through negotiations in the problems between Argentina and Great Britain -- although it is Argentina's right to claim the territories it occupied in the past. We hope that the sides will use reason and show responsibility to achieve a ceasefire and a political solution to their problem.

This is how Romania sees the settlement of all differences and problems between countries. We make a radical distinction between the national liberation struggle and the settlement of problems between countries. In this respect, too, we have reached the same understanding in our talks today.

Indeed, there are great dangers in Europe; there is already a huge nuclear military arsenal. The deployment of medium-range missiles will increase the danger of destroying Europe. All European states -- be they in the north or south, west or east -- will fall within the sphere of action of those medium-range missiles and, no matter from where they start, those missiles will cause death and destruction. Therefore, it is necessary to stop the deployment and development of medium-range missiles and to bring about the complete withdrawal and destruction of existing missiles and to achieve a Europe without nuclear weapons.

Generally speaking, we must act toward disarmament at a world level. In actual fact, however, the most serious dangers are in Europe. The European peoples must assume responsibility and participate directly in drawing up the agreement on renunciation of medium-range missiles.

We must continue the conferences that have begun in Helsinki and to hold a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe; we must achieve unity among the European countries based on respect for social systems, for national independence by proceeding, however, from common interests and from the need for European nations to live independently and to cooperate for their progress and for peace throughout the world.

There are the problems of underdevelopment -- that deep gap between rich and poor -- and it is obvious that we will side with those who are struggling to ensure their independent development. In this respect, too, we are for a negotiated solution between rich and poor, although thus far none of the negotiations have yielded any results. However, we believe that it is possible to reach certain understandings, because without such understandings a confrontation of great proportions between rich and poor will be inevitable.

There are, indeed, a lot of problems. People are desirous of peace. The large movements in Europe, in which the Romanian people have participated with all their might, demonstrate that the European peoples understand that they are able to stop nuclear arming and that they are able to ensure peace. True, there are large, small and medium-size countries; however, as the saying goes, the great majority represents a powerful force and large countries must take this into consideration. If the small and medium-sized countries, the peoples take united action, they will be able to bring about a lasting peace based on independence and mutually advantageous cooperation.

We must also achieve a nuclear-free area in the Balkans -- linked with other nuclear-free zones in Europe -- as a step toward a Europe and toward a world without nuclear weapons. There are problems between certain countries in the Balkans; however, their interests follow the direction of strengthening cooperation and achieving a policy of peace. I believe that the problems between Greece and Turkey must be solved on the basis of good neighborliness, mutual respect for independence, noninterference in internal affairs so as to ensure lasting cooperation. I am of the opinion that such a solution of problems is possible, as it is possible to reach a political solution in Cyprus. The two communities in Cyprus must actively participate in seeking such a solution and in negotiations in this respect. A solution in Cyprus is only possible with the agreement of the people in Cyprus, the Greek and Turkish communities. They have lived in friendship and must continue to live in friendship, and action must be taken to overcome problems that have emerged under certain circumstances. We believe it is possible -- and it is in the interests of Greece and Turkey, of the Balkan countries and especially in the interest of the peoples of Cyprus -- to reach a political solution.

We have discussed and I hope that we will reach new forms of cooperation in the Balkans. Certainly, we are thinking of a conference of the heads of states and governments. We realize that there is some distance up to that conference, but -- as it were -- any road begins with the first step. We must take that first step with boldness and courage and in keeping with our peoples' desires and aspirations to live in peace.

I would not want now to refer to other problems. I hope that our governments will cooperate to make their active contribution both to strengthening and expanding friendship and cooperation between our peoples and to the general cause of cooperation, peace and national independence in the Balkans and throughout the world.

I would like to raise this glass and to wish the friendly Greek people successes in their independent development!

I wish the socialist Greek Government successes on the road of implementing its program!

I wish the prime minister successes and much good health! Much good health to Mrs Papandreou!

To the health of all of you!

To peace' [lively applause]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO GREECE

AU101556 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 May 82 p 3

["Joint Communique" on President Nicolae Ceausescu's state visit to Greece, 4-7 May]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid a state visit to Greece at the invitation of the president of the Hellenic Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis, over 4-7 May.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were extended a warm reception, as an expression of the traditional feelings of mutual esteem and respect between the two friendly peoples.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged views with President Konstandinos Karamanlis on the development of bilateral relations and on various international issues of joint interest.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had official meetings with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

The summit Romanian-Greek talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania: Comrade Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister, and Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Gheorghe Petrescu, minister of machine-tools, electrical engineering and electronics; Ion Brad, Romanian ambassador to Greece, and Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the republic.

For Greece: Apostolus Lazaris, minister of coordination; Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs; Anastasios Peponis, minister of industry and energy; Nikolaos Akritidhis, minister of commerce; Michael Cottakis, Greek ambassador to Bucharest; (Petros Moliviatis), secretary general to the president of the republic.

At the talks the two sides reviewed the relations of friendship and understanding between the two countries, and the two peoples' common struggle for national independence, peace and progress.

The two sides examined the current stage of and prospects for expanding bilateral relations in all areas. They expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of bilateral relations based on the principles of international law, on the aims and principles of the UN Charter, and on the joint Romanian-Greek solemn declaration signed in Bucharest on 27 May 1975. Along this line, they highlighted the importance of the solemn declaration which has preserved its validity, especially for the difficult times the world is currently going through.

The two sides emphasized the importance of governmental and parliamentary level contacts for strengthening bilateral relations, and the usefulness of periodical consultations between the two countries' foreign ministries, and agreed to further facilitate such contacts.

The two sides noted that the Romanian-Greek cooperation constitutes a model of good neighborliness between countries with different social and economic systems.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the areas of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, and praised the positive results of the eighth session of the Joint Romanian-Greek Governmental Commission for Cooperation, held in Athens in February this year.

The two sides stressed the need to promote and improve the structure of economic cooperation in order to ensure balanced commercial exchanges. For that purpose they agreed to encourage exchanges of commercial delegations and participation by firms and enterprises in international fairs held in the two countries.

The two sides noted the development of bilateral economic cooperation, and agreed to facilitate cooperation between the competent bodies and interested enterprises with a view to deepening, diversifying and expanding these relations to mutual advantage, and implementing all economic and industrial cooperation ventures of common interest agreed upon at the talks. In this context, they emphasized the possibilities available for developing cooperation in the areas of transportation, communications and telecommunications, railways, cement industry, oil drilling, petrochemical and chemical industries, naval construction, machine-tools, energy and raw materials.

Both sides reasserted their determination to encourage the establishment of joint associations at both bilateral level and in third markets.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation in the areas of scientific research and technological development, carried out on the basis of bilateral governmental agreements and implementation programs, and reasserted their desire to further intensify their mutually advantageous cooperation in those areas. They also stressed the fruitful development of cultural relations, and highlighted their contribution to a better mutual understanding and to deepening the traditional friendship between the two nations.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou signed a skeleton agreement on the basic channels of development of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic.

The two sides exchanged detailed views on current international issues, and noted with pleasure that their views on a number of questions are very close or identical.

Both sides expressed anxiety about the persistence of hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world which threaten security, peace and the continuation of detente, and reiterated their determination to make every possible effort to halt the deterioration of the current international climate.

Both sides reasserted their repeatedly stated conviction that interstate relations must be based on mutual respect, full equality of rights, independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs in any form, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, and on the legitimate right of every nation to live in freedom and to freely decide on its fate. Along this line they stressed the increasing role of small and medium-sized countries in promoting international cooperation, detente and peace.

Examining the situation in Europe, the two sides expressed their concern about the danger of the continued arms race and of armament stockpiles and improvement for European and international security. They spoke out firmly for halting the arms race and for disarmament -- both conventional and nuclear -- under stringent and efficient international control, and for consolidating trust and security, so that a balance of forces can be achieved not by increasing but by cutting back armaments to the lowest possible level.

The two sides gave special attention to security and cooperation in Europe and advocated total implementation of the Final Act of Helsinki.

Along this line they expressed the view that the Madrid meeting should adopt decisions on convening a conference for confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, on promoting cooperation in all areas and on ensuring the continuity of the process initiated at Helsinki.

The two sides examined the situation in the Balkans in depth, and expressed appreciation for the bilateral and multilateral efforts made to strengthen cooperation and good neighborliness in the area. They reasserted their desire to make renewed efforts to encourage bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans and to turn the area into an area of trust, cooperation, security and peace.

Both sides agreed to cooperate, together with the other Balkan countries, to convene a summit conference of the countries in the area, at which to seek practical ways and means of consolidating trust, cooperation and peace in the Balkans. Such a meeting can mark an important step toward peace on the continent.

The two sides expressed concern about the fact that no solution has yet been devised for the Cyprus crisis, which constitutes a threat to peace and security in the area. They expressed support for the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus and for the withdrawal of all foreign troops, in accordance with the pertinent UN resolutions, as a sound basis for a just and lasting settlement of the problem.

Both sides expressed concern about the situation in the Middle East. They spoke out in favor of a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the crisis, based on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on recognition of the inalienable right of the Arab Palestinian people to self-determination and to a state of their own, and on recognition of the right of the states in the area to peace and security.

Expressing anxiety about the continual acceleration of the arms race in the world, both sides asserted their conviction that efficient and substantial disarmament measures, primarily for nuclear disarmament, constitute a fundamental issue for the current international relations, for peace, security and progress in the world. At the same time, stressing the responsibility of all states for promoting disarmament, the two sides highlighted the role of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament scheduled to be held in June this year, and agreed to cooperate closely for the success of that meeting.

Both sides stressed that all countries must intensify their efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, which should ensure economic progress for all nations. They advocated specific measures to eliminate injustice and to reduce the great gaps which persist and are even deepening between developing and industrialized countries. Along this line, they stressed that general negotiations should be started as soon as possible within the United Nations.

The two sides highlighted the good cooperation between their countries' delegations at the United Nations and within other international bodies, conferences or meetings, and reasserted their joint desire to further intensify this cooperation. They agreed to increase their efforts to strengthen the role and efficiency of the United Nations in resolving international issues, promoting detente, safeguarding peace and consolidating security in the world.

The two sides expressed the view that the state visit paid by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to Greece and the talks held constitute a particularly important event for the future development of Romanian-Greek relations, in the interests of the traditional friendship between the two peoples and of the cause of detente and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, invited the president of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis to pay a state visit to Romania.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, also invited the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to pay an official visit to Romania.

The invitations were accepted with pleasure. Dates will be agreed on through diplomatic channels.

MINISTERS CONFER WITH YUGOSLAV TRADE OFFICIALS

AU101815 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 May (AGERPRES) -- Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, met on May 10 in Timisoara Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

During the talks, that have become traditional, they analyzed the stage of the commercial exchanges for 1982 and the main economic cooperation ventures covenanted between the attainment of the planned level of the bilateral goods deliveries for the current year and their development and diversification in the next years.

REPRESENTATIVE HOLDS TALKS WITH COSTA RICAN OFFICIALS

AU102020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] San Jose, 10 May (AGERPRES) -- Petre Enache, vice-president of the Romanian State Council, now in San Jose to attend the ceremonies of installation of the new Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, had talks with that country's former president, Rodrigo Carazo, who requested that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial and friendly salute and the wish to further make a contribution to the development of the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Costa Rica.

During meetings with Jose Figueres, chairman of the ruling National Liberation Party of Costa Rica, and Oscar Arias, secretary general of the party, the two Costa Rican political leaders conveyed a cordial salute to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party. They stressed the determinization of their party's leadership to continue the good relations with the Romanian Communist Party and to support the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Costa Rica.

Thanking for the appreciation of the Romanian people, of the RCP secretary general, Petre Enache reiterated the Romanian party's determination to further develop the good relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica.

Talks were also conducted with Alberto Fait, first vice president of the Republic of Costa Rica, and Armando Arauz, vice president of the country, in connection with the development of the relations between Romania and Costa Rica on multiple planes. On the occasion, the two parties' determination was stressed, to intensify, by joint efforts, the commercial bilateral exchanges and the cooperation in mining, chemistry and agro-zootechny.

During interviews with Fernando Volio, Costa Rican minister of foreign affairs, the mutual wish was emphasized to intensify the two countries' collaboration within the UN, the Group of 77 and other international organizations.

KRAIGHER, INDIAN PRESIDENT CONTINUE TALKS

LD072300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2226 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- A high level of identity in views on the most important problems of contemporary world and questions of further development of bilateral cooperation -- this is the main feature of Yugoslav-Indian talks which were resumed in Belgrade today.

In today's meeting, President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy concentrated mainly on questions concerning the non-aligned countries role and activity in the present deteriorated international situation, increasingly aggravated with numerous focuses of crisis.

Stressing their conviction that, in such conditions, the role of the movement of non-aligned countries is growing and the policy of non-alignment, precisely in this way, obtaining a confirmation as the only alternative for transcending the increasingly difficult problems of the contemporary world, Kraigher and Sanjira Reddy pointed out the importance of strengthening the unity of the movement of non-aligned countries and reinforcing its action capability.

In this context, they stressed the importance which the two countries attach to the UN General Assembly's forthcoming special session on disarmament and endeavours to open the door to the launching of a process of genuine disarmament.

In connection with the present international situation and tasks facing the non-aligned countries, they stressed the significance of successful holding of the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of non-aligned countries, which, in consequence of the decision from Havana, should be held in Baghdad next autumn. It has been learned that the necessity was indicated of endeavours on the part of all non-aligned countries in order to eliminate all the difficulties and ensure success of this high-level and very important meeting. In this context, emphasis was laid on the need for ending the Iranian-Iraqi war and for a peaceful settlement of problems outstanding between these two countries.

Sergej Kraigher and Sanjiva Reddy today again discussed the development of Yugoslav-Indian bilateral relations and cooperation, especially in the economic field. They noted with pleasure the successful development of this cooperation and stressed the readiness of both sides for putting into effect the accords reached during the visit to India by President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council (government) Veselin Djuranovic.

At the end of today's talks, the current visit of President Sanjiva Reddy was assessed as another significant proof of the continuity of traditional friendship between the two non-aligned countries.

Kraigher and Sanjiva Reddy also pointed to the need and the readiness for continuation of the dialogue between the highest representatives of the two countries.

Reddy, Mikulic Exchange Toasts

LD082020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 May (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, made a toast today at a luncheon in honor of Indian President Reddy, in which he said: "I would like to express my exceptional pleasure at being able to greet in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Mr President of friendly and nonaligned India and to wish you, on behalf of the nations and nationalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina and on my own behalf, the most cordial welcome. Yugoslavia attaches particular significance to this visit. Your visit, Mr President, represents yet another major step toward even firmer linking and further consolidation of the already confirmed traditional friendship between the people of Yugoslavia and the people of the Republic of India, the foundations of which were laid down over a quarter of a century ago by the great sons of our peoples -- by Presidents Tito and Nehru. We are, therefore, very pleased at being given the opportunity to be your hosts even for a short time.

"Mr President, we are convinced that it is also your wish that our very good mutual political relations be also accompanied by a varied and rich economic and other kind of cooperation," Branko Mikulic said at the end of the toast.

Replying to his host, Indian President Senjiva Reddy said:

"I am truly very happy at being here today and at the great honor accorded to me and also at the same time to my country.

"You have mentioned today some issues which are relevant both for Yugoslavia and for India. These are precisely the issues which we discussed in Belgrade in the past 2 days. This indicates the significance of these subjects which are deliberated upon in both countries.

"Nonalignment is not merely a selfish slogan; it was created by eminent people such as Nehru, Tito and an-Nasir, who are no longer among us. However, they created an exceptional work for the future generations and for the world as a whole. We should continue in their footsteps and work on having their message passed on and successfully implemented despite the problems which we face now. The blocs are not satisfied with such a situation and they want the nonaligned countries to go in different directions. However, it is precisely here that the nonaligned movement can be efficient, that we might remain together, that we might work for the cause of peace in the world and in particular for developing countries," Sanjiva Reddy said in his toast.

VRHOVEC INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD101730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The present international situation is very grave: this is the crisis of this world which has also reflected on the Nonaligned Movement. But we have never had it easy. Whenever we have been united, when we have known what we wanted, we have overcome and conquered the difficulties. This does not refer merely to us as the country, but also to the Nonaligned Movement as a whole. This was stated by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview to be transmitted by Zagreb Television at 2000 tonight.

In explaining then that the difficulties mentioned can be overcome only through principled policy, Vrhovec stressed that Yugoslavia has declared itself if favor or respecting the decisions of the Havana conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries about the seventh summit to be held in Baghdad in September this year.

Not for a single moment have we closed our eyes to the fact that unfortunately Iraq is at war and yet should be the host of the summit. But, Vrhovec continued, what should we have done? There were two options, one -- to say: there is a war on and therefore there is to be no summit in Baghdad. In this way we would have not have helped the war to end and we would have created a division in the movment of nonaligned countries. We believe that it was better to act the other way: (?There is the decision) on the summit and on the time when it should be held.

We are respecting it at least until it is changed in the same way. But, Vrhovec stressed, in order that this summit be successful, we must eliminate all obstacles, including the main obstacle -- and this is the war. Our action has always been directed toward ending the Iraqi-Iranian war and not toward reconciling oneself with that war and rejecting the summit in Baghdad because of this fact. Thus we have adopted a principled stance on the decisions of the sixth summit being respected and the seventh summit being held in Baghdad, but we are conscious of all these difficulties and circumstances which stem form this war and we thus have to act toward overcoming them. Should we not succeed, we are prepared and we must deliberate also about another direction, Josip Vrhovec said.

Most of the interview by the federal secretary for foreign affairs refers to the foreign political activity of President Tito in the last years of his life. Stressing that as federal secretary for foreign policy he had worked with President Tito for less than 2 years, but that that time had been the most precious experience which he had acquired in his party political and revolutionary work, Vrhovec also recalled some details of Tito's international activities.

"I remember a case at the Belgrade ministerial conference. This was shortly after I had become minister. I had been appointed minister at the assembly when I was on my way to Havana where the Coordination Bureau had been. There I had above all looked around and gathered experiences in order that I might apply them in managing the Belgrade conference which took place shortly after.

"I saw that the basic problem in Havana at the meeting of the Coordination Bureau had been the fact that the chairman had been imposing the consensus too much even where there had been no consensus and before the democratic debate had been concluded. This had caused great dissatisfaction in the movement.

"I learned the lesson, so to speak, and in Belgrade I tried to be patient and let the debate exhaust itself and only then have the meeting arrive at the decision. For instance, a very difficult situation arose in connection with including -- this had appeared for the first time as a problem in the nonaligned movement -- on the agenda of a meeting at such a level the question of Western Sahara. There was an extensive and severe debate. The discussion on the procedure lasted a whole day and night. The world press had already been saying that the conference had failed, that there were conflicts. But what actually was the case, however? There were about 40 speakers in the debate and the opinions on what we should do were divided about 50-50.

"We convened the bureau of the conference. We sought some kind of solution and we found it. The solution was approximately as follows: that the point of the agenda be registered, that it not be discussed, and that we should agree in advance how it should be explained in the final document. Minister Bouteflika of Algeria, Minister Boucetta of Morocco and all others accepted this. However, afterwards Bouteflika said: This is defeat for Algeria, this is surrender, but in fact this was not true because it was the first time that this question was legalized in the Nonaligned Movement, and as a colonial issue at that.

"President Boumediene was on Brioni and President Tito was with him. Every day I reported to the president, about the course of the conference, I informed him what the problem was about and what we decided. I asked him to explain our view to President Boumediene because I was afraid that there might be problems about this later in the work of the conference if my colleague, the Algerian minister, was to dissatisfied. President Tito accepted our attitude as correct and he conveyed this to President Boumediene; and later the chef de cabinet told me that it was all right, that President Boumediene had agreed that this was a good solution. This made the work very much easier for us.

"There were many similar cases. That is the way it was with the president. He was very involved in international issues. I was regularly called to him to report. My comrades from other forums, from the presidency, from the party, from the government also came to him. He was in contact with all these matters, and Comrade Minic before me also had such cooperation with the president.

"I would usually come to report in the morning and I would have in my notebook brief notes about what I would like to tell him. I would tell him that. He would listen attentively, make comments. He would make several comments, suggestions, directives, do this, or maybe you should not do this, if the meeting took place in the afternoon, to dinner. If this took place in Karadjordjevo or on Brioni, we would take a walk and the president would again return to the subjects we had talked about and he would then, freely deliberating, add a bit more, enrich it, maybe raise some new subject, compare it and this was thus an exceptionally useful method of work, very valuable. And what is more important, President Tito had great trust in his associates. This is the way I felt and of course this was then even more binding."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COUNCIL DISCUSSES RESOLUTION

LD102314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The Federal Social Council for International Relations today discussed the text of the draft resolution entitled: "The LCY in the Struggle for Peace, International Cooperation on an Equal Footing and Socialism in The World" within the framework of the public discussion on the draft documents for the 12th LCY Congress.

Winding up the debate Council President Minic said that the discussion at today's session represented a serious contribution to the public discussion on the formulation of the final text of the resolution. He attached particular significance to the fact that the attitudes of all the republics and provinces on the proposed text were presented at the session in an exhaustive and critical manner. This proves, he said, the all-embracing character of the discussion of the League of Communists in the efforts to find the best way of expressing the continuity of Yugoslav foreign policy and to furnish precise and fully committed answers to internatonal questions.

Proceeding from the view that the original text of the resolution constituted a sound basis for public discussion, speakers voiced numerous observations and made suggestions on how to improve the text and render individual chapters of the draft resolution more precise. In this connection it was suggested that there is a need to be more specific in speaking about the more important events which took place between the two congresses. Since this is the first congress to be held without Comrade Tito, it should reaffirm the documents of the 11th congress and confirm adherence to Tito's path in Yugoslav policy as well as the LCY's international activity. This is considered all the more important as the 12th congress will be held shortly before the 7th Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries, which, in keeping with Yugoslavia's well-known attitudes, should reaffirm the original principles of nonalignment and consolidate the nonaligned movement as an irreplaceable factor in settling crucial world problems.

Several speakers in the discussion stressed that greater emphasis should be placed on the organic link between Yugoslavia's internal and external policies, such as the historical connection between the internal self-managing and the external orientations of the country. In this context it was stressed that the resolution text should note the need to exert efforts in the next period to improve economic cooperation with developing countries in view of the fact that the present volume of trade is not in keeping with the level of political relations and with the interests of both Yugoslavia and the developing countries.

A considerable amount of time during the discussion was devoted to the part of the draft resolution which deals with cooperation with neighboring countries. It was repeatedly noted that the basis for this cooperation is provided by the documents of the 11th congress and the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in Karadjordjevo during which the attitudes on cooperation with the neighboring countries were adopted. The need for the further intensification of bilateral cooperation in all fields and for joint activity in tackling regional and broader problems was stressed. The LCY will continue to attach special significance to the position and rights of national minorities, proceeding from the assumption that they represented bridges of cooperation and friendship between neighbors and are an important factor in the enrichment of mutual cooperation.

During the exhaustive discussion speakers expressed the view that a more critical attitude should be adopted on problems of disarmament and the behavior of the superpowers.

During the period between the two congresses significant social processes have taken place throughout the world and especially in the socialist world. Proceeding from the fact that socialism is developing as a world process, speakers in the discussion also dealt with numerous contradictions in the development of contemporary socialism and relations between socialist countries and communist parties.

In this connection the resolution text on international questions should be more precise in stressing the principles for which the LCY is struggling in the communist and workers' movement, such as the right to independent and autonomous development, democratic relations on an equal footing between parties and countries, voluntary internationalist solidarity between parties and movements, opposition to all attempts to establish any form of monopoly in the workers' movement and attempts to impose anybody's models in the name of the so-called common interest and joint goals.

As for the question of socializing Yugoslavia's foreign policy and the LCY's international activity, views were expressed that this form of activity in party organizations is often one-sided and that greater efforts should be exerted in the next period to obtain a greater and more direct influence of LCY members and working people on shaping the country's foreign policy. The exhaustive discussion at today's session of the Federal Social Council for International Relations illustrated the great interest of the public in foreign policy issues.

PAPANDREOU TO VISIT; KRAIGHER INTERVIEW REPORTED

NC082141 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Papandreou will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia at the end of May within the framework of inter-Balkan and interstate cooperation.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, granted an exclusive interview to our correspondent in Belgrade, Vangelis Papaevthimiou, on Yugoslavia's policy in the Balkans.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, what are the possibilities and the obstacles to the promotion of multilateral cooperation between the Balkan states?

[Answer] In today's world, which is full of very significant contrasts and categorical demands for a dynamic development, the Balkan people are by fate turned toward each other, and dedicated to work with each other. Objective possibilities and the imperative need for mutual cooperation and relations of good neighborliness between the Balkan states influence this. Countries of the two [word indistinct] alliances meet in the Balkans. Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, exerts efforts to strengthen and support all activities and initiatives that can accelerate the conversion of the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation, and mutual trust. Furthermore, it supports everything that makes it possible for the Balkan countries, collectively and separately, to contribute as much as possible to progress in Europe and the world.

Parallel to the independent nonaligned policy and the policy of good neighborliness, Yugoslavia respects the principles of the Helsinki Final Act on sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders, equality and nonintervention, which we have approved for Europe and should implement in the Balkans too. The differences which objectively exist among us in the sociopolitical regime and in positions on international relations should not be an obstacle in our cooperation. If cooperation is developed on such democratic foundations and principles, we know from experience that it can create favorable prerequisites for the settlement of existing outstanding problems whatever they may be.

Relations of good neighborliness based on the above principles of cooperation are also of exceptional significance regarding the aspiration, which is increasingly being acknowledged, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation, trust and security for all countries in the area, and for the intensification, within these conditions, of efforts for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons and of their threat, and of any other threat of the use of force against the independence and integrity of any Balkan country.

Naturally the realism of these aims will be strengthened more if they are linked with goals for the transformation of the entire Mediterranean, to which the majority of the Balkan countries belong, into a zone of peace, security and cooperation. Obstacles to such an inter-Balkan cooperation -- obstacles you have mentioned in your question -- we exclusively see in a policy that would be contrary to the principles I have mentioned and which would introduce into the Balkans instability, the feeling of insecurity and the antagonism of foreign interests instead of relations of good neighborliness.

[Question] Mr President, in your opinion how could the Balkan countries take advantage of current possibilities to overcome the obstacles?

[Answers] I have already spoken on overcoming the obstacles. On the basis of the already known principles, Yugoslavia is taking initiatives -- as it has for bilateral cooperation -- also for multilateral cooperation between the Balkan countries. In addition, it supports and accepts similar initiatives and efforts by other Balkan countries. Multilateral cooperation in the field of economics and apportioning of labor, the energy sector, hydroeconomy, agriculture, communications, the health sector, the scientific sector, the cultural sector and many others can provide self-evident advantages. Naturally, it is not necessary to begin with great things everywhere and always. As a beginning, even small things are equally significant when they constitute part of a broader process because in addition to the immediate specific results, they consolidate trust and create the necessary prerequisites and the appropriate atmosphere in the Balkans.

In this regard, I would mention national minorities which constitute part of the social reality in the Balkan countries. We perceive a possibility for them to become a factor for better mutual acquaintance, mutual connections and mutual understanding between our peoples and countries, something that is attuned to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Agreement.

[Question] Do you believe that within the current international atmosphere there is a more imperative need for multilateral cooperation in the Balkans?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, and this is so because the best way to contribute to the termination and neutralization of negative tendencies in the world and Europe is to enhance and intensify, within our geographic framework and our sociopolitical environment, those efforts that can lead to the improvement of conditions for the resumption, expansion and strengthening of detente. From a political and strategic viewpoint, the Balkans is Europe in miniature. For this reason, every achievement in our area constitutes a true contribution for better relations in Europe. We see our contribution and duty toward Europe and Helsinki and above all to ourselves to consist of this. I am glad that there are no substantive differences between Yugoslavia and Greece with regard to the meaning of the problems I have mentioned and their settlement. [end recording]

COMMENTATOR VIEWS LATEST ERUPTION IN POLAND

LD082120 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] According to AP, Archbiship Glemp, the primate of the Polish Roman Catholic Church, called on young Poles today not to go into the streets and not to allow people with, as he said, hearts of stone to draw them into violence. At the beginning of the week a May offensive of street riots in eight Polish towns flared up -- at a time when the military authorities had initiated a process of relaxation -- and returned Poland to the preserve of a dangerous European hotbed of crisis. Here is a commentary on this by Zrnka Novak:

The paradoxes, both the international as well as the internal political ones, which evidently prevent the normalization of life as well as the actual beginning of a social dialogue in the People's Republic of Poland, are varied.

How else can one explain why the rebellion in the streets and the conflicts began precisely at the moment when the Polish military authorities released a significant number of internees, when they eased the restrictions of martial law, when the long-term possibilities of pulling the country out of the economic crisis were beginning to be realistically assessed and when the legal foundations for the possible national accord were being laid?

It should, however, be noted that in the demonstrations on the 191st anniversary of the Polish Constitution and in the clashes with the forces of law and order, it was not the Polish working class which took to the streets in Warsaw, Gdansk, Torun, Lubin and Szczecin, but mostly young people of secondary school and college age. This detail presents the Polish crisis in a new dimension, and it becomes evident that the key to solving this crisis lies chiefly in the relations between the state and the church. Judging by the final communiques of the Polish Episcopate, which held a session in Czestochowa during the riots, the church has condemned the emotional outbursts by young Poles, come out against manipulation of them, and irrevocably advocated the beginning of a social dialogue, normalization, the broad participation of all the participants in the negotiations, and thus also the revival of the trade unions.

Observers, however, point out that the street riots had started with religious services in the churches and had not infrequently ended in them, with participants using them as refuge. This means either that there is hypocrisy in the official orientations of the Catholic Church in Poland, or that the church is losing some of its real influence, in particular in the ranks of the young people. In any case, the May riots have cast a shadow on the chances of a dialogue between the two established partners of the national accord -- the church and the state.

The conflict with the youth, with the young people, which is latent in many countries today, could, however, in the Polish reality grow into unforeseeable proportions. As this is a question of a homogeneous, explicitly Catholic nation which rejects family planning measures, the entire social crisis could also be explained in part by the clash of generations. For already the majority of the total Polish population now are young people under 30. The young between 20 and 25 represent the major proportion of the physical force of the banned Solidarity trade union. What logically stems from this is that the future of the national accord in the internal political sphere of Poland depends not only on the fundamental relations between the working class, the social authorities and the church, but also on the ability to induce in the intergeneration dialogue a sense of reality in the Polish youth.

While incidents are thus again taking place on the domestic political scene -- incidents which then encourage dogmatic and conservative forces to raise their heads and offer to help implement a strong-arm policy -- on the international scene, Alexander Haig, the American secretary of state, has repeated in testimony to the Senate the attitude of his administration on the economic blockade of Poland by the West which, in his words, should lead to a complete economic collapse in that country. Such a dual scenario, however, could only turn the Polish drama into a dangerous European hotbed of crisis.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA SIGNED IN TIMISOARA

LD072244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpt] Timisoara, 7 May (TANJUG) -- At the 2-day session of the mixed Yugoslav-Romanian Commission for Border Area Cooperation in Timisoara it was agreed that the volume of this cooperation through trade should reach $6 million in both directions this year. The protocol on this was signed by Svetozar Rakic, member of the Vojvodina Executive Council, and Dimitriu Petrescu, first deputy minister of internal trade of Romania, as chairmen of the Yugoslav and Romanian sides of this commission which operates within the framework of the Mixed Committee for Yugoslav-Romanian Economic Cooperation.

SUNDIC DISCUSSES NATO POSITION ON FALKLANDS

AU082005 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Our foreign political commentary deals with the conflict over the Falklands and the immediate reason for the commentary is the attitude of the Atlantic pact toward the British-Argentine dispute. Milika Sundic speaks:

The announcement made at the latest session of defense ministers of the Atlantic pact member countries that this military alliance might also become engaged outside its own zone defined by the founding treaty is more than ominous. Although what is involved is obviously the support that Britain needs at this time in its dispute with Argentina over the Falkland islands, this engagement of the Atlantic pact certainly will not contribute to the efforts of a large number of countries of the world to solve the Falklands crisis by peaceful means. It has become clear to everyone that Great Britain has miscalculated in its appraisals that it could recapture the Falkland Islands without bloodshed. As a matter of fact, it has quickly become evident that this was a total military and political mistake, especially from that moment when London believed that Argentina would have to yield as a result of the American ultimatum.

The truth is that Washington encouraged Great Britain to a considerable extent, but the longer the crisis lasts, the more the American support for London is melting away. Even though it does not admit it publicly, the United States itself has reached the conclusion that it might have to pay a heavy price for the Falklands crisis. A majority of the OAS member countries, including even Cuba and Nicaragua, has sided with Argentina. Washington obviously did not anticipate such solidarity and, as matters stand now, Reagan's administration is more inclined to have the dispute between Great Britain and Argentina solved by peaceful means. This also explains the fact that both countries, Britain and Agrentina, have accepted the appeal of UN Secretary General de Cuellar to obey the UN Security Council's resolution which, to tell the truth, requests Argentina to withdraw its troops from the Falkland Islands but also to open negotiations under the same conditions for both sides.

At the beginning of the outbreak of the Falklands crisis, Britain won the support of a section of Western countries, but only in condemning the Argentine action. The main point was left out: No one said that the Falkland Islands are British territory. On the contrary, even those who criticized Argentina's action did not dispute its right to unite the Falkland Islands with the mother country. All the more strange then is the NATO warning -- which is unprecedented in the history of this military organization -- about its possible military engagement outside its own zone as defined by the founding treaty. The joint appeal by Chancellor Schmidt and Italian Prime Minister Spadolini to Great Britain and Argentina to open negotiations also shows to what an extent the Brussels warning is untenable. This only shows how contradictory the interests of the Atlantic pact member countries are in the situations in which it is necessary to demonstrate their unity to the world, the unity which in fact does not exist. Specifically, it is a fact that the FRG's economic interests in Argentina are incomparably greater than the obligations which Bonn may have toward Britain and its desire to retain the Falkland Islands which, as a colonial power, it took over from Spain.

Although both Argentina and Britain have in some way balanced the accounts in their encounters so far, it has become evident that the toll of victims so far is too high a price, there is really nothing else left for the two countries to do but accept the appeals from various sides to solve the dispute through negotiations. If they fail to do that the price will be much higher and, in one way or another, Great Britain will have to part with the Falkland Islands.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE SEEKS CHANGE IN LAW

LD102250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The majority of delegates at today's session of the Committee for Economic Relations With Other Countries of the SFRY Assembly came out in favor of canceling Article 13 of the draft law on the method and conditions of using and disposing of convertible foreign exchange, which caused a lot of discussions and contradictory views. This orientation was helped by a somewhat unexpected proposal by the Federal Executive Council expressed in three variants, the last of which envisages the cancellation of this article. The cancellation is made dependent on the adoption of a conclusion by which the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces would bind the Federal Executive Council to continue the work on these questions and to propose, according to need, changes and supplements to the law.

As is known, Slovenia and Croatia were opposed to Article 13 from the very moment the draft law was submitted, believing that the workers would be deprived of the right to dispose foreign exchange. This article envisages that the foreign exchange accounts of legal persons be in dinars under conditions, and according to time limits, set by the National Bank of Yugoslavia. Today the majority of delegations which already gave their consent to the proposed draft, nevertheless accepted the annulment of this article, with the exception of Vojvodina, which again voted for the draft text, and Macedonia, which believes that the variant of the two proposals by the Federal Executive Council and Kosovo too is acceptable, and on which it will again hold consultations with the delegation.

Today the delegates also considerably reduced the number of uncoordinated attitudes (six are still left), but the entire work was, nevertheless, not completed. As at the preceding session, there was much discussion about the proposed reduction in the time limit for bringing foreign exchange into the country from the present 90 to 60 days. In explaining the already known reasons for proposing this solution, Petar Kostic, representative of the Federal Executive Council, said that he was surprised by the stubbornness of some delegates to retain the present time limit, when speculations with and easy gains from foreign exchange are known. These discussions remind me, Kostic said, of the wish of some who say: "Retain the existing situation, but get out of the crisis."

The entire approach to the solution of this question, Mirko Zlender (Slovenia) replied, is bureaucratic. If imports depended on foreign exchange inflow and not on allocation of rights, foreign exchange too would come into the country faster. All we need to do is adhere strictly to the foreign exchange policy for this year, and it will not be necessary to resolve this with administrative measures.

As a session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will convene tomorrow, the agenda of which will be the "Foreign Exchange Law," the delegates agreed to try to finally coordinate the attitudes in the morning, before the session and following repeated consultations.

PLANINC COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

LD092218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) — Milka Planinc, the candidate for new president of the Federal Executive Council (premier) of Yugoslavia, considers overinvestment and the excessive spending recent years in general to be among the most important causes of the country's current economic difficulties. In an interview published by the Belgrade daily POLITIKA today she called for eliminating the causes of inflation. Milka Planinc stated she would be very pleased "if we take the course leading out of that, that is, if we turn off the taps which make it possible for society to spend what it has not created."

The future premier considers the economic shutting to have been the ?biggest mistake in the country's economic policy in recent years.

She added that the inclusion of the Yugoslav economy into the international division of labour "is a vital question which we did not succeed to solve in the economic reform of 1965". She assessed as wrong the policy of protecting one's own industry from similar, more competitive world producers and pointed out the examples of the Yugoslav textile and footwear manufacturing industries which, exposed to keen international competition, succeeded in growing stronger and exporting mroe than importing.

Milka Planinc, who comes from the post of president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which she held since 1971, stated that she was pleased with the results achieved. She assessed Croatia as being now an element of cohesion of Yugoslavia, contrasting the present situation with the one at the time when she took over the most responsible party office in the republic. Those who tend towards Croatia's shutting itself in, not linking its fate with that of Yugoslavia, have no chance to pass at all, she added.

Yugoslavia as a whole should share the responsibility for dealing with the problem of Kosovo, said Milka Planinc. She assessed that "what has happened there apparently has deeper causes" and said that the former leadership in Kosovo had conducted a wrong policy. In that leadership, unrealistic demands were being made in regard to Yugoslavia and its possibilities, and funds were being spent uneconomically, she said. It was stated in the public that Kosovo was in the most unfavourable conditions, that it was being all but robbed, recalled Milka Planinc. All of this was nurturing nationalism and exerting a "pernicious influence", especially on a section of young people, she assessed.

NIN SAYS 'NO CHANGE' SINCE TITO'S DEATH

LD071446 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's foreign and internal policy -- non-alignment, self-management socialism, equality of nations and nationalities -- has not changed the slightest after Tito's death, the Belgrade weekly NIN stressed today in its editorial devoted to the second anniversary of Tito's death.

Changes, NIN maintains, are however visible in the manner of the system's functioning, in the adoption of certain major decisions and bringing diverse interests into accord.

The change, NIN assesses, is as (?vocal) as much as it has been expected since the Yugoslav system has been built for decades with the knowledge that the country is headed by a figure of exceptional prestige. "The figure whose unique influence will overcome possible imperfections of the political mechanism, whose authority will be decisive in the conflicts which the system alone, by its logic, would not be able to solve." [sentence as received]

NIN notes that Yugoslavia in these two years after Tito's death has sometimes "in a traumatic way" encountered the capital fact that this personality is no longer and that the system is not wholly adapted on the situation.

NIN sees something very encouraging in everything that is happening in Yugoslavia. This is primarily the effort for gaining insight in a new way into a new situation, for finding approaches adequate to its nature.

The weekly has primarily in view the approaches which see the way out in the opening and public discussing of controversial questions, in the including of broader public opinion in the process of decision-making, in the attempts at overcoming problems by promoting democratic mechanisms.

The chief of source of Tito's historical greatness NIN sees precisely in the fact that he was a convinced dialectic, one of "those who know that only change is constant, that the order of things becomes better only through constant adaption to reality".

The weekly expresses conviction that Yugoslavia will not repeat the mistakes of the societies which tried to express loyalty to their historical leaders by blind repetition of what remained after them -- failing, as a rule, to continue the essence of their works in their totality.

NIN also expresses conviction that Yugoslavia will preserve what was essential with Tito -- dynamism, vitality of anti-doatic [as received] views, the eternal seeking of and adaption to reality.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY ELECTS OFFICIALS 10 MAY

LD102056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] 10 May (TANJUG) -- At the first session today of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia of the third delegate period the newly-elected deputies unanimously elected Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Before that, by secret vote eight members of the republican Presidency were elected. Along with the present president with a 1-year mandate the following are members of the Presidency: Pero Car, Milutin Baltic, Mirko Boskovic, Tode Curuvija, Ema Derosi-Bjelajac and Dragutin Plasc [as received].

The Croatian Assembly delegates elected Jovo Ugrcic as their president and Milan Rukavina-Sain as vice president. A total of 12 members of the Croatian Assembly delegation to the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces were also elected. The session began with separate sessions of the chambers at which presidents and vice presidents of the chambers were elected. The Chamber of Associated Labor elected as its president Ante Afric, delegate of the No 5 Split Constituency, and as vice president Dragica Botic from the Karlovac No 2 Constituency.

The delegates of the Sociopolitical Chamber elected as their president Vlado Mihaljevic, member of the Delegation of the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation, and as their vice president Uros Sljepcevic, member of the Federation of the Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia delegation.

The Chamber of Municipalities elected as its president Ivo Vrhovec, delegate of the Zagreb Town Community of Municipalities, and as its vice president Rudi Jelic, delegate of Dubrovnik Municipality.

Delegates to SFRY Chamber

LD101513 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Zagreb, 10 May (TANJUG) -- At today's constituting session of the Croatian Assembly of the third delegate mandate 12 members of the Croatian Assembly delegation to the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces were elected. They are: Mato Biskupec, Antun Bubic, Mihovil Jurisa, Radovan Simic, Drago Susec, Stipe Tojcic, Ivo Vrandecic, Olga Milicic-Arslanagic, Zdravko Ciric, Nada Filipovic, Berislav Sefer and Venceslav Kovacevic. Of the delegation members elected only three were members of this body in the previous delegate mandate.

Republican Council Presidents

LD102108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 10 May 82

[Text] Zagreb, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the Croatian Assembly elected today at their first constituting session presidents of our Republican Councils and appointed the republican self-management public defender. Pero Djetelic was elected president of the Republican Council for Social Order Affairs; Dr Neda Andrio, president of the Council for Economic Development and Policy; Dr Ivan Mecanovic, president of the Council for Education, Science and Culture; and Stipe Tonkovic, president of the Council for Health, Social Policy and Labor. The Croatian Assembly appointed Mirko Mecava, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Republican Trade Union Federation, self-management public defender of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Vice Presidents

LD102100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 10 May (TANJUG) -- At its first constituting session in the new composition -- held immediately after having been elected at the joint session of the Croatian Assembly chambers -- the Executive Council of Croatia, with Ante Markovic in the chair, elected two vice presidents: Ante Skataretiko, who will be in charge of economic affairs and of coordinating the economic departments, and Gojko Stekovic, who will deal more directly with the organization and functioning of social activities and with directing the work of the departments which are concerned with these activites.

Other Officials

LD102044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Zagreb, 10 May (TANJUG) -- At the joint session of all three chambers of the Croatian Assembly in the new composition, Ante Markovic, hitherto president of the Management Board of the Rade Koncar Composite Organization of Associated Labor in Zagreb, was elected, president of the Republican Executive Council at the proposal of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

The Croatian Assembly elected the following new members of the Croatian Government: Vinko Bilic, Mate Crkvenac, Ivka Krajnovic, Vojislav Hroksandic, Ante Skataretiko, Gojko Stekovic and Branko Zekan. With the decision of the Croatian Assembly, nine heads of departments were elected who are also members of the Executive Council. They are: Josip Skupsnjak, republican secretary for national defense; Pavle Gazi, republican secretary for internal affairs; Mladen Gajer, republican secretary for justice and administration; Jovo Galic, republican secretary for finance.

Presidents of the Republican Committee were also elected: Vjekoslav Srb, president of the Republican Committee for Energy, Industry, Fisheries and Handicrafts; Marijan Strbasic, for agriculture and forestry; Marijan Cuculic, for relations with foreign countries; Bozidar Gagro, for education, culture and physical training; Mladen Radmilovic, for health and social welfare.

Presidents of the Republican committees who are not part of the Executive Council but who participate on an equal footing at sessions at which the problem for which their departments are responsible are discussed were also appointed. They are: Slavko Bosanac, for maritime transport and communications; Gino Matosevic, for tourism; Danijel Rezek, for construccion, housing and communal affairs and protection of human environment; Uros Peruesko, for science, technology and information; Milan Puskaric, for labor and employment; Zvonko Rados, for veterans' and disabled veterans and, Nikola Ban, for information.

The post of one member of the Executive Council and two posts of Presidents of Republican committees are still vacant.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA TU COUNCIL ELECTS NEW LEADERS

LD101448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The Council of the Trade Union Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina today discussed the trade unions' tasks in relation to the promotion of collective work and responsibility.

Delegates to the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina today unanimously elected Kemal Karacic, member of the Council Presidium, to the post of president of the council for the forthcoming 1-year period. Kemal Karacic was born in 1934 in Sarajevo and is a Muslim. He has been a member of the LCY since 1957 and up to now has successfully carried out several responsible positions in the republic, for which he has been decorated several times.

The Presidium of the Council of Trade Union Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina elected Bozidar Zan, member of the Council's Presidium, as secretary to the Presidium for the forthcoming 2-year period.

In the above-mentioned period an increase in this type of enemy activity was registered, and this explained by the more intensive activity of the internal and external enemy as a whole in connection with individual significant political and security events in the country and in international relations (speculations by the internal and foreign enemy with the so-called "post-Tito period," the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, problems in the economic sphere and such like).

In this period, on the territory of Macedonia, nine cases of leaflet distribution were registered, six of which had Albanian nationalistic content (a total of 304 samples of leaflets were distributed) and three having content from the positions of Serbian nationalism.

The authors and distributors of the leaflets with enemy content, according to the information obtained from the republican security service, are cheifly well-known exponents of enemy activity; enemy slogans were daubed either by known individuals or by other people who emerged for the first time with enemy attitudes.

The relevant services stress that this type of enemy activity is often exaggerated, making it appear far greater than it really is. But in view of the specific forms of this enemy activity and of the feeling of insecurity which it could cause among citizens, the need is imposed for the greatest degree of cooperation by working people and citizens and all other factors of social self-protection with the security services in order to prevent, thwart and uncover more efficiently these types of enemy activity.

YOUTH FEDERATION COMMISSION DEBATES KOSOVO EVENTS

LD102312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation is exercizing a growing influence on the assignment of young people to units of territorial defense and civil protection, as well as on the young people's recruitment for and joining the Yugoslav People's Army. This is also demonstrated by the fact that a growing number of young people have voluntarily applied to join territorial defense units, as well as a growing number of young people enrolling in military schools and academies. This was stressed today at the session of the commission for all-People's Defense and Social Self-protection of the Presidium of he Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia.

In the debate on the activity of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation and on the tasks arising from the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo, it was noted that prior to the well-known events in Kosovo, social self-protection in educaton, upbringing and cultural institutions had not functioned as it should. Unfavorable assessment was also expressed about the program of ideopolitical training and Marxist education of the young which had very fewsubjects dealing with all-people's defense and social self-protection with organizing civil protection.

It was noted that due to faculties one-sided interpretation of the legislative provisions about military service having advantage with regard to all other obligations in the sphere of defense, civil protection units have been complemented only by teaching and nonteaching staff, while generally students had been ignored.

Today's session also dealt at length with action taken to overcome the earlier weaknesses. Social organizations have compiled concrete plans for training the young people for all-People's defense and social self-protection. Various forms of special training and education of the young have also been organized. As regards the political security situation, regular analyses continue to be compiled at all levels and in all environments of Socialist Youth Federation organizations.